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BOMBAY 2.

VOL. XXV NO. 252

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Nariman Arrested At Bangalore

**For Defiance Of
Police Order
Lathi Charge On
Students' Meeting**

**RESERVE POLICE PATROL
AREA**

BANGALORE October 24.
Confusion prevailed at a public meeting held this evening at Banappa Park, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Bombay Congress leader, addressed the Bangalore students.

NARIMAN IN CUSTODY

Mr. Nariman was served with an order under Sec. 39 of the Police Regulations prohibiting him from addressing the meeting. He, however, addressed the meeting. But after about 20 minutes a posse of police under four inspectors arrived at the meeting place and took Mr. Nariman into custody.



Mr. K. F. Nariman, police made a mild lathi charge.

Mr. Nariman was taken away in a police van to the District Magistrate's bungalow.

Reserve Police are now patrolling the area.

IN CENTRAL JAIL

Mr. Nariman has at present been lodged at the Central Jail.—A. P.

Ban On Flag-Hoisting

An earlier message states:

Almost all the prominent Congressmen in Bangalore have been served with orders under Section 29 of the Mysore Police Regulations, prohibiting them from arranging any flag-hoisting ceremony in the City, as such was likely to lead to a disturbance of public peace and to contempt for the lawfully-constituted authority, as the exhibition of the Congress Flag might be construed by the mass of people as derogatory to the Sovereignty of the Maharaja and the Mysore National Flag.

MR. NARIMAN ALSO.
A copy of the order has also been served on Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay, who is at present here.—A. P.

Jean Batten's New Record

**Solo Flight From Australia
To England**

LONDON, Oct. 24.
A new record for Australia-England solo flight has been achieved by Miss Jean Batten.

She left Port Darwin on October 19, at 6 a.m. and landed at Lympne at 3-46 p.m. to-day, beating the record by fourteen hours and nine minutes, her total time from Port Darwin being 5 days, 18 hours and 16 minutes, compared with Broadbent's 6 days 8 hours and 25 minutes.—Reuter.

JEAN BATTEN FOR LONDON

MARSEILLES, Oct. 24.
Miss Jean Batten, who left Naples at 05-26 G.M.T. arrived at

Jairamdas At Calcutta

Prominent arrivals to-day in connection with the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. meetings included Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Organizing Secretary of the Indian National Congress and a member of the Working Committee and Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., President of the All-India Kisan Committee.—United Press.

Marseilles at 10/52 and left here at 11/27.

Naples: Jean Batten is flying via Marseilles and is trying to fly non-stop for London. She is expected to take about eight hours. A belt of rain is reported near Marseilles.

EARLIER

ATHENS: With more than 50 hours in hand, Miss Jean Batten landed here at 9/20 a.m. (G.M.T.)

LABOUR LEADER RELEASED

Calcutta's Reception To
Bengal T. U. C.
Chief

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.
Dr. Suresh Banerjee, Labour, M. L. A., President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, was accorded a reception this evening at the Town Hall on release from jail after serving nine months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, by different Labour and Mazdoor organizations. Mr. Sarat Bose presided.

Thousands with red flags shouting slogans came in processions and vociferously cheered Dr. Banerjee as he entered the hall accompanied by Mr. Bose. Presidents of different organizations spoke and garlanded Dr. Banerjee.

Mr. Sarat Bose referred to the great work of Dr. Banerjee in the cause of the Congress and Labour. Dr. Banerjee replying appealed to Mazdoors to present a united front to achieve their goal.—United Press.

GANDHI TO VISIT FRONTIER?

LAHORE, Oct. 24.
If circumstances permit, after the conclusion of the deliberations of the meetings of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee, Gandhiji may visit the Frontier Province.

This was revealed by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to-day in the course of a talk with an Associated Press representative at the Lahore railway station while the former was passing through Lahore "en route" to Calcutta to attend the Working Committee meeting.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan reaches Calcutta on the morning of October 27. He will break his journey for a day at Nilababad and Bijnor, where he will address public meetings in support of the Congress candidate Mr. Hafez Mohd. Ibrahim, who is seeking re-election to the U. P. Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

Subhas Supervises Volunteers' Rally

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.
There was a rally of about 500 volunteers including 32 lady volunteers enrolled in connection with the ensuing Working Committee and A.I.C.C. meetings, at 4-30 p.m. at Sradhanand Park.

Mr. Subhas Bose, President of the B.P.C.C., who arrived here this morning from Kurseong supervised the "fall-in".—United Press.

JAPANESE LAUNCH GENERAL OFFENSIVE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.
The Japanese have launched their long-heralded general offensive.

Admiral Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy at Shanghai, claims that the Chinese troops in Tachang-Kwangfu sector have begun a general retreat, pursued by the Japanese Army, bombed by Japanese planes and shelled by Japanese warships; but a Chinese spokesman ridiculed the Japanese claim and emphasised that the Chinese were not only holding their own but had made gains.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Oct. 24.

Beginning from February, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided that Japanese cotton imports will be restricted to 1,050,999 Chinese piculs monthly, approximately 350,000 bales.

Imports will, however, be increased in proportion to the increase in exports of cotton yarns and fabrics.—Reuter.



Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy leaving the All-India Educational Conference pandal, at Wardha, in company of some delegates.

Bengal Reaction To Lucknow Decisions

**INFLUENTIAL SECTION DECIDE TO
JOIN CONGRESS?**

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.
The "Hindustan Standard" understands that an influential section of Bengal Muslims will shortly join the Indian National Congress, which will give a fillip to the Congress Muslim Mass Contact Movement in this Province. The movement has gained strength by the fact that a premier Muslim nobleman of Bengal has decided to lead and popularise it throughout the Province. It is believed that the movement is a direct outcome of the deliberations of the Lucknow Session of the All-India Muslim League Conference, which, a section of Bengal Muslims considers as prejudicial to the real interests of the Muslim masses.

An important statement in this connection is shortly expected.—A. P.

OUTRAGE ON SHAN CHIEF

**Sawbwa Of Kentung Shot
Dead By Unknown
Assailant**

RANGOON, Oct. 24.
News has been received here that Sawbwa of Kentung (Southern Shan States), while returning from a theatrical performance at 8-30 p.m. on October 22, was shot dead by an unidentified person, who escaped.

The deceased was a brother-in-

RECORD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).
The latest Foreign Department Bulletin of All-India Congress Committee says that Congress Membership in the country has trebled upon last year's total and is expected to exceed the two million mark.

law of Sawbwa of Hsipaw, who was a delegate to His Majesty's Coronation.

There has been no further trouble. The motive of the crime has not yet been ascertained and no arrests have hitherto been made.

Mahadevi of Kentung (the wife of the deceased and sister of Sawbwa of Hsipaw) who is returning to Burma on October 23 from Singapore has not yet probably heard about the tragedy.—A. P.

RIBBENTROP AT BERLIN

ROME, October 24.
Herr von Ribbentrop and his wife flew to Berlin this morning. It is understood that they are returning in order to the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee in London on Tuesday.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 IN CHITTAGONG

**Sequel To Trouble At
Muslim League's
Meeting**

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 24.
Timely action by local officials averted what might have developed into a disturbance between two rival groups, each styling itself as the Krishak Praja Party, on the occasion of a reception proposed to be given to Maulana Islambadi, leader of the Krishak Party, Chittagong, and member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, on his arrival here from Calcutta this morning.

An order under Sec. 144 has been promulgated by the District Magistrate prohibiting meetings for two months within the Kotwali. The relations between the two groups have been strained for some time past and violent scenes were enacted at a meeting convened by one of the groups owing allegiance to the Muslim League, which is opposed to the reception to the Maulana.

As a result, several men including Mr. Gulam Sobhan, editor of a local paper received injuries. The Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer detained the Maulana at Pahartali and escorted him home.—A. P.

"C. R.'s" Health

MADRAS, Oct. 24.
Enquiries made this evening regarding the health of Premier Rajagopalachari show that he is improving and that his temperature has fallen. He, however, is still in a weak condition.

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has telegraphed the A.I.C.C. informing it that he is unable to attend the meeting at Calcutta.—A. P.

Nair Postpones Flight

LONDON, Oct. 23.
G. P. Nair has discovered minor defects in his machine and is putting off his take-off for "perhaps a week".—Reuter

Byculla Conference

**Honour Of Tri-colour
Must Be Upheld**

**Nothing Anti-Islamic About
'Vande-Mataram'**

**APPEAL TO BOMBAY TO GIVE
TOUGH FIGHT TO FEDERATION**

BOMBAY, Sunday.
"This Conference is strongly of opinion that whenever there is a decision to be taken by the Congress Working Committee on a matter vitally affecting the country as a whole, such matter should be referred to the primary Congress Committees whose recommendations should essentially be the criterion of the nature of the decision." Pride of place was given to the above resolution by the "E" Ward Political Conference which resumed session on Sunday under the Chairmanship of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

FLAG HOISTING.

The day's proceedings began with the hoisting of the National flag in the morning. Mr. S. K. Patil hoisting the flag made a spirited reply to the attack made by Mr. Jinnah on the National Flag and the "Vande Mataram" song, in his speech at Lucknow.

ANSWER TO JINNAH.
He said that there was nothing anti-religious or anti-Islamic in the song. It was a National song that had now come to have a certain sacredness and they were not going to discard it at Mr. Jinnah's bidding.

As for the flag, it was symbolic of the National struggle. Thousands of people had fought under it, they had faced lathi and prison cell and had shed their precious life blood to uphold the honour of the flag. Mr. Patil exhorted the audience to muster strong under the flag and fight for their Freedom.

22 RESOLUTIONS.
A subjects committee which was elected on Saturday sat this morning and framed some 22 resolutions to be put before the Conference.

When the Conference met in the evening Mr. Desai explained the purpose of the Resolutions that were scheduled to be discussed and left the place as he had to leave for Calcutta. Thereafter the conference proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Achrekar.

PRIMARY COMMITTEES.
After a resolution expressing condolence over the passing away of S. K. Puppala, Babu Genu and other workers of the ward, had been passed, Mr. A. J. Lobo, moved a resolution expressing the view that the opinion of the Primary Committees should be the criterion on which National decisions should be based. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Y. K. Kondavkar and was passed unanimously.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.
Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas moved that "This Conference reiterates the Congress demand for the demolition of the Federal Structure of the India Act and emphasises the right of self-determination of the Indian people and that it is only the Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise that has a right to form a constitution for India."

COMBAT FEDERATION.

"This conference calls upon the citizens of Bombay to be prepared for giving a tough fight to the Federation, if against universal protest and condemnation, the British authorities think it fit to introduce the sham into this country."

In a powerful speech Mr. Dwarakadas, criticised the Federal Scheme adumbrated in the Government of India Act and asked how a Federation could be formed between the politically advanced provinces of British India and the autocratically ruled Indian States. The Resolution was passed unanimously.

By another Resolution the Conference recommended Babu Subhas

Chandra Bose for the Presidency of the Harijuna Congress.

RENTS MUST BE REDUCED.

Other resolutions passed by the Conference demanded the reduction of immediate Legislative measures to reduce the rent of buildings of the pre-war period by 35 per cent and of the post-war period by 25 per cent, requested the Congress Ministry to launch a scheme for wiping out illiteracy; recommended that the police be given Khadi Uniforms in order to root out the fear of the police in the minds of the masses; urged the widening of Municipal Franchise so as to confer votes on every literate adult of 18; urged the enactment of ameliorative reforms such as sickness and unemployment benefit and the control of usury; urged the taking of steps to improve the condition of shop assistants and employees in hotels and such other small establishments; urged the release of all political prisoners such as Iqbal Singh, Somnath Lahiri and others; called for the boycott of Japanese goods to bring Japanese Imperialism to its senses; expressed its solidarity with the people of Palestine; urged the boycott of Zanzibar cloves; opined that the minimum salary of all employees should be fixed at Rs. 30 and the maximum at Rs. 500; and lastly urged the enactment of stringent laws to put an end to speculative night sessions in all forward markets and thereby stop the ruinous gambling in Sutta.

The Conference then terminated amidst great enthusiasm.

STOP PRESS

OBITUARY

LONDON, October 24.
Deaths have occurred of Admiral Sir Edward Charlton and Sir Joseph Williams Isherwood. (Sir Joseph Williams Isherwood was Shipwright Surveyor to Lloyds Register of Shipping 1896-1907 and Head of Sir Joseph W. Isherwood and Company.)—Reuter.

SPANISH REFUGEES

LONDON, October 24.
His Majesty's cruiser "Southampton" picked up a launch, loaded with thirty to forty refugees from Gijon, twenty miles to the north of Santander. The refugees had been to sea since Thursday.

BORDEAUX: The Spanish steamer "Marielena" arrived at Basens with 800 refugees, of whom 600 are wounded. All the unwounded men were disarmed and sent to Portbou.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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215. ASTROLOGERS

Your life is in your stars—The knowledge of your future will save you from many a pitfall in your life. "Know Thyself." A real seer-occult astrologer endowed with the cross of mysticism will help you. Send birth-date and name. Fee Rs. 3. Delzia, Post Box 2088, Bombay 2. (9257)

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Wanted Agents and Stockists for sale of "Dutch Drops" Warming Tilly Oil. Household remedy of two hundred years reputation. Cures Malaria, Influenza, Fever, Cold, Cough, Asthma, Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases. Purely Dutch preparation. Apply the Ecopline Distributing Agency, Dahalpu Road. (9222)

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THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1937, at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.), in the Trading Ring of the East India Cotton Association, situated at Kalbadevi Road to consider and pass a resolution on the resolution of the deletion of "Buying on account" to be moved in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association, to be held on Saturday, the 30th October, 1937.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
PRATAPRAY MANMOHANDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay: 23rd Oct., 1937. 7111

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY.

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SEALED TENDER will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 hours noon of Thursday the 25th November, 1937, for the supply of 10,000 Tons Loco Coal to this Railway to be delivered F.O.R. on Weigh-Bridge Okha Port Station in case of Bengal Coal and F.O.R. JAMNAGAR in case of Central Provinces and Central India Coal. Weight for later kind to be as per Jamnagar Weigh-Bridge weight. The Coal will be taken over by three instalments each of about 3,300 Tons, at an interval of about three months.

Port dues, Wharfage, etc. to be paid by the suppliers.
Tender Form can be obtained on payment of Rs 5 per form from the Office of the Undersigned.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, or assign reasons for non-acceptance.

MADHAVSINHJI,
Superintendent of Stores,
Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway,
Jamnagar.
D/20-10-1937. 7112.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

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L. WILSON,

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CALTEX (INDIA), LIMITED.

7110

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All that piece or parcel of land partly of quit and ground rent tenure and partly of pension and tax tenure together with messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street and Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards according to the title-deeds or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1338, 1329, 1340 and 1339, Fort Division and bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 2205(1) and 2205(2), Street Nos. 91, 95, 100, 102 and 93.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirji Umersey at their Office at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, or to Mr. Hirji Umersey at the above premises.

Dated this 22nd day of Oct. 1937.
R. E. PAPA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Hirji Umersey. 7106

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"THE DOMINANT SEX"

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA with PHILLIPS HOLMES DIANA CHURCHILL

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GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY. UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GOKHALE ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Sheth Meghashankar Balaram and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dipak alias Bachoolal Gulab and others, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased purchaser of the undermentioned Property purchased by him at the Auction Sale held on 10th day of October 1935 sell by Public Auction the said Immovable Property THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th day of October, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises

All that piece of Leasehold land together with the dwelling house situated at Gokhle Road (South) Dadar admeasuring 625 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under No. 3789 New Survey No. 1789 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/1262 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 3138 (1) Street No. 600.

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VIVIEN LEIGH

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in

STORM IN A TEACUP

A VICTOR SAVILE production

Plans Open. Phone 20286

Infatuation For English ACHARYA ROY'S ATTACK ON SLAVE MENTALITY

Presiding over the silver jubilee celebration of the Marwadi Education Society at Wardha on October 20, Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy said:—

I highly appreciate the honour you have done me by inviting me to preside over the Silver Jubilee of the Marwadi Siksha Mandal. I have been for nearly half a century a teacher in the two premier institutions of Bengal—the Presidency College and latterly the University College of Science, and my activities have mainly been confined to the higher branches of scientific studies. But ever since 1921—the year of the great upheaval following in the wake of the Non-co-operation movement—my attention has been directed to what has been called the national system of education as a basis for the attainment of Swaraj. I was so much under the spell of it that I unhesitatingly declared that 'Science can afford to wait but Swaraj cannot'. I threw myself heart and soul into the organisation of national schools primarily in Bengal and to a limited extent in the different parts of India. I was asked to preside over the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) as also the Vidyalaya of Ahmedabad when Mahatmaji was an inmate of the jail of that very place.

In Bengal the battle between the Orientalists and the Anglicists ended in the victory for the latter with Macaulay's famous Minute. The protagonists of English education, however, hoped that if a class of educated Indians were created, they would themselves play a leading part in spreading the knowledge they had gathered among their less favoured countrymen—that the knowledge would by slow process of filtration spread from layer to layer reaching ultimately the masses. But the filtration process, as it has been called, has proved a failure. The educated classes not only in Bengal but in every province, have looked upon English education, as typified in senior scholarships, and latterly since the inauguration of the Universities in degrees, as opening up bright prospects for their careers. In fact, they have invariably lost touch with the masses and have ever deserted the villages and overcrowded the towns. The mass production of graduates on the factory system in our Universities has resulted in the unemployment and its bitter consequences.

It should, however, be noted that in Madras and Bombay there were not wanting men of wide vision and foresight to utter a protest though it fell on deaf ears.

WASTE OF ENERGY
I cannot conclude this chapter better than by repeating what I said at the convocation address at Mysore in 1926.

"If we begin by critically examining our methods in India (not only in our University) the first outrage that we find we committed was to make a foreign language our vehicle of instruction. It is surprising that this principle was not discovered till very recently, and it is still more surprising to find that some of our well-known educationists even to-day continue to regard the relegation of the English language to an inferior position as fraught with disastrous consequences. To avoid misconception I must here, once for all, make it clear that the study of English or other important foreign languages is by no means discouraged; they open up newer vistas of thought and ideal. A man of education must, in the first place, be one well up in all round information, and he can gather it best and in the minimum of time if he does so in a language he learned to lip in, while sucking his mother's breast—the language of his nursery, Arithmetic, History, Economics, Politics, Logic, and Geography, in short the book of knowledge are readily be mastered in one's own vernacular. That should be the first stone in our educational edifice if we want to build well and high.

An educational authority on bilingualism in Bengal, Mr. West has favoured me with his opinion reproduced here:—
Mr. H. G. Wells observes: "Now the frank recognition of the book and not the lecture as the substantial basis of instruction opens up a large and interesting range of possibilities. It releases the process of learning from its old servitude to place and to time. It is no longer necessary for the student to go to a particular room, at a particular hour to hear the golden words

drop from the lips of a particular teacher. The young man who reads at 11 o'clock in the morning in luxurious rooms in Trinity College, Cambridge, will have no very marked advantage over another young man employed during the day, who reads at 11 o'clock at night in a bed-sitting room in Glasgow."

If one took a census of the greatest of world's men and women, I fear he would be surprised to discover that the majority of them owe very little to Universities or indeed to any educational system. Shakespeare knew little Greek and less Latin. Our Keshab Chandra Sen and Rabindranath, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the prince of novelists and story writers, Girish Chandra Ghose, the foremost of our dramatists, never crossed the threshold of a University. Whilst on the one hand, however, the charge of moulding mediocrity in the University system is not altogether unfounded the current Emersonian aphorism that "Universities are hostile to genius," is, on the other hand, not wholly justifiable.

Mahatmaji wants us to mix with the masses on terms of equality—wants education imparted through the medium of vernacular as also the orientation in our mentality so that village life may be rendered attractive and that earning a livelihood and dignity of labour may be slowly and gradually acquired.

The first requisites are:—

(1) Improvement of agricultural methods so that two blades of grass may grow where formerly

grew one, which being interpreted in modern phraseology means the doubling of the produce of the land.

(2) Improvement of the cattle, especially of the milch cows and buffaloes.

(3) Application of modern methods to the age-long obsolete processes.

As regards these I shall speak from my own experience as gathered in some of our Khadi centres, notably in Sodepur near Calcutta and at Atral in the district of Rajshahi. It is fortunate that Mahatmaji has visited these in course of his tours in 1925 and 1927.

VILLAGE LIFE NECESSITIES

It is necessary to bear the above in mind as there is a halo of romance encircling the agricultural occupation as affording a career for our youngmen.

The worker in the village must impose on himself a standard of life different from everything to which he has been accustomed. The urban-bred youngmen has a fascination for 'buses, cinemas, football matches, paved roads, water-supply and sanitation. In other words, he must give up habits of luxury which he has imbibed from the town. Not only he has to accommodate himself to a lower standard of living, but he must impose both upon himself and his family a degree of frugality which only those who know him can appreciate.

Farming and dairying must go together as we have at Sodepur and Atral. Then, again, if we look at the export of cattle hides from the various parts of India, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Karachi, we shall be staggered by the figures in crores of rupees at which these are valued. But our selfless and indefatigable organiser and worker, who, along with his life-partner, has dedicated himself to the service of the country, has recently started a "Harijan Tannery" in a suburb of Calcutta.

Nation-Building Through Educational Reconstruction

Wardha Marwadi Siksha Mandal Takes Initiative And Goes Ahead Under Leadership Of Bajaj

The Marwadi Siksha Mandal, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee on October 20 started its activities 25 years ago, when two young and idealistic members of the Marwar community, now well-known as national workers—Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj and Svt. Shrikrishnadas Jajoo—joined together and organised first a Marwadi students' hostel, then a small English school and finally a registered association (1915) "to spread education among the Marwadi community."

This association and the institution controlled by it worked on orthodox educational lines, until after the Nagpur Congress Mahatmaji visited the Marwadi Vidyalaya in January 1921, and preached his message of Non-co-operation. The Managing Committee of the Association then decided to re-organise the working of the Marwadi Vidyalaya more in keeping with the principles of the National Movement and give the students a national and vocational training instead of preparing them for the Matriculation Examination.

RASHTRIYA VIDYA MANDIR

In 1925 the institution was divided into two parts—an ordinary high school on conventional lines which was run in the city for the students who wished to prepare themselves for the Matriculation Examination—and a national school which was to be known as the Rashtriya Vidya Mandir was started in the new premises under the personal supervision of Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj. This national school, which aimed complete education on national lines went the way of all national institutions and after an experimental career of about five years was closed down.

The high school in the city however gradually grew until it was finally recognised by the government, and in 1936 Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj was again elected the president of the Association and took over charge of the institutions under it.

Since 1936 the association and the school organised by it have undergone fundamental changes under the influence of its president. Its purpose has been changed from that of spreading education among the Marwadi community to that of

(a) Spreading education among the general masses of India.

(b) Evolving an appropriate system of national education to suit the needs of the country and

(c) The organisation of educational institutions and publishing of educational literature for the carrying out of the above objects

AMALGAMATION

Soon after Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj accepted the presidency of the association, he was joined by Svt. E. W. Aryanayakam who assumed charge of the school and is trying his utmost to make it a real centre of national educa-

tion and not a mere high school. The first step in this direction was the amalgamation of the three branches, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu in the same institution thus attempting a solution of the problem of the medium of instruction, which is one of the problems in any national institution of an all-India character. With the change of objective the school has changed its name from Marwadi Vidyalaya to Nava Bharat Vidyalaya.

Harijans have been admitted in the school, but not yet in the hostel, and the removal of this disgrace should be one of the responsibilities of the association. The association has taken the initiative in convening a conference on national education under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with its Silver Jubilee celebrations. The conference is going to concentrate principally on the problem of primary education in the villages, and the association should be one of the first public bodies to undertake the responsibility of starting a centre or centres of primary education in rural areas according to the findings of the conference.

Another aspect of education very little developed in India at present is "pre-school" education. Recently an association called the Shishu Shiksha Sangh has been started in Wardha to attempt a solution of this problem on national lines.

POST-MATRIC COURSE

Another scheme before the Mandal is the organisation of a post-matric course of about three years to give the students a practical training in some productive vocation such as agriculture, commerce or industries.

These and many similar other schemes are before the Mandal to-day, but all these attempts need money and men. Therefore we appeal to the young men of this country—especially to the old students of the institution—to come forward and help us in carrying this great project of nation-building through educational reconstruction, and to the leaders of our nation we appeal for their sympathy and inspiration.

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REAL REMEDY FOR REPRESSION

Peoples' Constitution Must
Replace India Act,
Says Malaviya

The General-Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, has released the following message of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Press:—

"I join with you and other colleagues in recording a strong protest against the continuance of repressive regulations and enactments, which are enforced particularly in Bengal and the Punjab, under which more than 2,000 citizens, including some women, are reported to be in custody since 1930; also against the state of affairs in some areas of Bengal, notably in Midnapur, where such measures as curfew orders, compulsory use of identity cards by all young men, prohibition of cycling for middle class young folk, expulsion from the district of a large number of prominent citizens, banning of 99 Congress and national organisations within the district, besides the detention without trial of no less than 100 citizens of the district, are still in force.

"I also record a protest against the treatment meted out to political prisoners in India, against the reopening of the penal settlement in the unhealthy Andaman Islands since 1932 and against transportation to that Island of several hundred political prisoners in disregard of popular opposition.

"It is high time that all repressive extraordinary measures should be withdrawn, those who have suffered from them should be set free and the reign of ordinary law should be re-established.

THE REAL REMEDY

"But I fear that even when Ministers, having majorities at their back, have taken charge of Law and Order in the Provinces the special powers given to the Governors under the new Government of India Act will come in the way of these just laws and measures being withdrawn. The real remedy for all these lies in the present Act being replaced by a Constitution framed by the representatives of the people, who have to live under it. All lovers of freedom and justice should help to bring about this change as early as practicable.

"In the meantime there is pressing need for an earnest endeavour to get rid of repressive laws

MADRAS LABOUR UNION'S RESPONSE TO GOVT. APPEAL

Strikers Offered Re-employment Without Loss
Of Service

MADRAS, (By Mail.)
The Government of Madras have issued the following press communique:—

The Madras Government note with regret that there have been recently a number of strikes in the province and instances have occurred on the part of Labour giving room for complaint on the part of employers concerned that adequate time was not previously given to consider any alleged grievances. While it is regretted that the attention of the Government to curtail in any way the rights of the workers, the Government feel it incumbent to declare clearly their attitude in regard to trade disputes.

It does not help the interests of Labour to resort to strikes without prior representation and negotiations. The Government strongly disapprove of any strikes when all other available methods of representation are not exhausted. They are not unaware that whether due to ignorance of fear of victimisation there has been a reluctance the employers direct. Whether this fear is groundless or not, the Government will be always glad in such cases to help workers and their representatives to have their point of view prominently brought to the notice of their employers.

PLEA FOR INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

The declared policy of the Government is that "internal settlement" is preferable to "external settlement" of trade disputes. The Government will therefore be glad, if those concerned co-operate with the Government and see that they are not called upon to intercede in strikes declared before exhausting all avenues of negotiations between the employer and the employee.

The Government desire to point out that major issues giving rise to any strikes are jeopardised by side issues that always arise out of measures and I hope you will receive the support and sympathy of all lovers of freedom and justice in the cause of civil liberties and the elementary rights of citizenship in India and I wish every success to the movement which you and other fellow workers have started with that object.

—United Press.

of any hasty resort to direct action. The Government would much desire that there should be no disturbance of the industrial organisation of the province and appeal for harmonious co-operation between labour and industrial managers; and that workers who should have every confidence in the Government may not resort to strikes unless the issues are very grave and even that not until every other possible way out has been tried. The Government therefore trust that those who have the welfare of Industries and Labour will see that this their declared policy is implemented.

LABOUR UNION'S APPEAL

The Madras Labour Union has carefully perused the Communique dated 21st October 1937 issued by the Madras Government in the matter of Trade disputes and wishes to assure all the authorities concerned its fullest co-operation in securing that the declared policy is fully implemented. The Union as a token of its full support of the policy now declared wants to make it quite clear that it does not support or approve of the action of the strikers on the 2nd instant and commends to all the workmen in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills the procedure suggested for redressal of grievances hereafter in order that genuine grievances wherever existent may best be redressed and the harmonious relations between the employer and the employee may not be unnecessarily jeopardised.

OFFER TO CARNATIC MILL STRIKERS.

In view of the Communique dated 21st October 1937 issued by the Government and the statement of the same date published by the Madras Labour Union, we are prepared to modify the terms which we have already offered to the work people in Carnatic mill who struck work on the 2nd October. We will receive applications from these men for re-employment. They will be taken back without loss of service and such benefits as are or may be due. In other words they will only lose such pay as is normally forfeited by absence from work.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-10-1937.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.2 degrees 0.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.4 degrees 1.7 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 23-10-37.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

A.M.
8-0 Pandit Ratan Piya, Bhajan and Geet. 8-15 Aziz-ur-Rahman. 8-30 Haider Hussain. Sitar Solo. Bengal Bhairon. 8-40 Asad Ali Khan. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Anwar Bai of Agra.

P.M.
12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 "The Adventure of the Dancing Princess" 6-0 AIR Orchestra—Tirwan. 6-10 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 Readings from Famous Books. Recitation from "Nazir Akbarabadi." By Behzad Lucknavi. 6-35 Anwar Bai of Agra. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "In Fairy Land." No. 1. 8-15 Asad Ali Khan. 8-15 AIR Artists. 8-35 Anwar Bai of Agra. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Hotel Marina Dance Band. A Short Session of Dance Music. 10-0 Talk (English): "My Day's Work." The Customer is Always Right. By Ross Barry. 10-15 European Music. Hotel Marina Dance Band. A programme of 'Live' Dance Music.

Calcutta Programme

P.M.
12-35 Lunch Hour Selections. By the Grand Hotel Orchestra. 1-30 School Programme. 2-6 Selection of Classical Songs. 2-36 Vocal Music of Adhunik. Bibhu Sen Gupta. 2-43 Purnu-Prasanga. By Arunima Bhagavathusana. 5-6 For the Rural Areas. 5-36 Musical Varieties. By the Sangeet Bharati. 6-31 "Katha-o-Sor" 6-51 "A Musical Solree" 7-11 The Musical Solree (Contd.) Hindustani Items. 7-51 Talk: "The World About Us." No. 1. Germany. By Priti Gupta. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali) 8-21 Dhrupad and Dharm. Satish Chandra Dutta. 8-41 Kheval (Megh). Ram Kissen Misser. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 Talk: "Predicting the Future." 9-36 A Variety Programme.

Bombay Programme

A.M.
8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Praychan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-15 Gujarati Songs. Master Amritlal of Navsarl.
Noon.
12-0 A Selection of Indian Music.
P.M.
1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Music. 6-0 Popular Film Tunes. The AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "The land of romance." Goa. By U. M. Bhende. 6-30 To the Bhumiyan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Light Music. G. N. Joshi. 7-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Bombay 1887." By H. G. Franks. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Piano Duets. 9-45 Recitations. By Phoebe Vecqueray. 10-0 "The Mixture".



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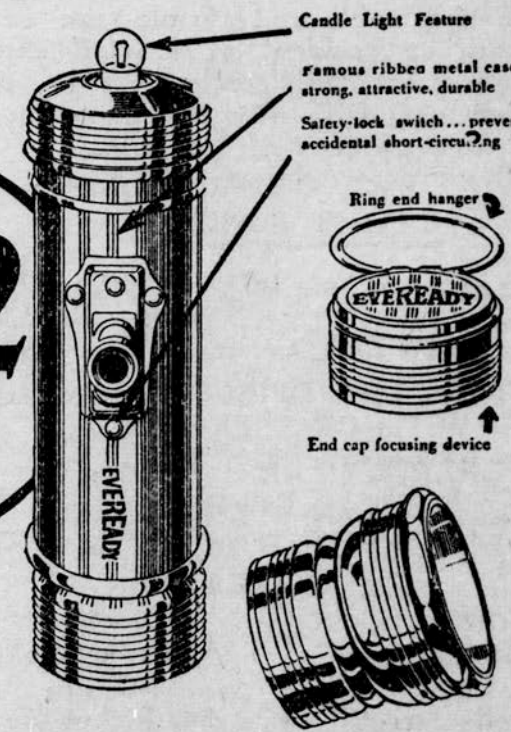
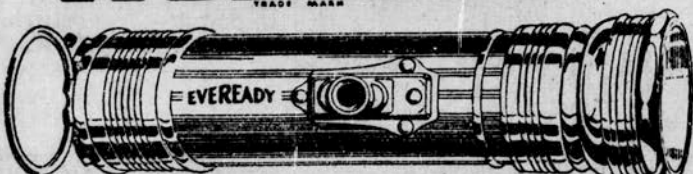


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Lord Tennyson's Team To Arrive To-day TO PRACTISE AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

BOMBAY, October 24. Lord Tennyson's team, which includes 8 Test players are due to land at Bombay to-day (Monday). They arrive at 12 o'clock by the P. and O. steamer "Viceroy of India". The Cricket Club of India authorities are busy rolling their pitch at the Brabourne Stadium, where the tourists will be seen practising for a few hours before they rush back to their hotel, to get ready and catch the Frontier Mail at 9-30 p.m.

THE TEAM

Lord Tennyson (Hampshire and England).
Captain T. O. Jameson (Hampshire).
I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex and England).
P. A. Gibb (Cambridge University and Yorkshire).
N. W. D. Yardley (Cambridge University and Yorkshire).
A. W. Wellard (Somerset and England).
T. S. Worthington (Derbyshire and England).
A. R. Gover (Surrey and England).
J. H. Perks (Sussex and England).
J. Langridge (Sussex and England).
J. Hardstaff (Nottinghamshire and England).
G. H. Pope (Derbyshire).
W. J. Edrich (Middlesex).
T. P. B. Smith (Essex).
N. McCorkell (Hampshire).

BHATTACHARJI AS MANAGER OF TOUR

Board Of Control And Cricket Club May Be Merged

Mr. S. Bhattacharji Assistant Secretary of Cricket Club of India and of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has been appointed manager of the Tour this being the first time that an Indian has been appointed to undertake such duty. Mr. Bhattacharji acted as Assistant Manager of the M. C. C. team which toured India in 1933-34. He was also appointed as assistant manager of last Indian Tour to England but later withdrew in favour of Mr. Hadji. It is understood that the Board of Control have resolved that in future the manager of Indian team going abroad shall be an Indian.

This is the first foreign tour in which match has been given to Universities. It is possible that in the near future the Board of Control may organize Indian Universities tour of England. Such team may play about fifteen matches against English Universities, the Second Class counties and possibly a match against the M. C. C. at Lords. This suggestion has been made in the "Indian Cricket" the official organ of the Cricket Club of India which has been created to fill the same role as the M. C. C. does in England.

It is also probable that the Board of Control for Cricket may be merged in the Cricket Club of India on the same lines as in the case of control of International Cricket in England.—A. P.

20,000 METRES ROAD RACE

C. S. A. Swami's Third Victory

C. S. A. Swami of the "Times of India", registered his third victory of the season, when he won the 20,000 Metres Road race, organized by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, on Sunday morning.

Fourteen competitors faced the starter at 7 a.m. opposite Church Gate Station but 13 completed the course.

The winner established and kept up the lead from the very start, while Michael and Vaz fought hard for the second and the third place, in which the latter succeeded to beat his opponent.

The result:—
C. S. A. SWAMI 1
J. VAZ 2
H. O. MICHAEL 3
K. GARTHWAITHE 4
Time: 1 hour and 16 minutes.

A Karachi message says five Congress workers are reported to have been arrested in village Bank, eastern suburb of Karachi. It is alleged these people wanted to hold a Congress meeting without previous permission and when asked to disperse they refused to do so.

FRESIDENCY TABLE TENNIS

Kapadia Wins Singles Title

The Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championships came to a fitting conclusion at the Catholic Gymkhana, on Sunday evening, before a big gathering.

K. H. Kapadia deservedly won the Men's Singles title by defeating Sukthakar in three straight games, while the Ladies Singles title went to Miss P. D'Lima, who beat Miss Daruwalla in two straight games.

Dr. Alban D'Souza presided and gave away the prizes.

RESULTS:

MEN'S SINGLES FINALS.

K. H. Kapadia beat Sukthakar 21-13, 21-19, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINALS.

K. H. Kapadia and H. M. Rao beat T. N. L'Hee and G. N. L'Hee 21-19, 21-19.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINALS.

Miss P. D'Lima beat Miss Daruwalla 21-19, 21-14.

MIXED DOUBLES FINALS.

K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. D'Lima beat T. N. L'Hee and Miss P. D'Lima 10-21, 21-11, 21-16.

10,000 METRES WALK

Michael Wins In Close Finish

C. B. Michael of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House won the 10,000 Metres Walk, organized by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, held on Saturday morning round the Oval.

J. Saul of the Y.M.C.A. came a close second finishing only 2 metres behind the winner.

The result:—
C. B. MICHAEL 1
J. SAUL 2
K. G. NAIR 3
JUNGA WALLA 4
Time: 58 minutes, 40.15 seconds.

"WENT BEYOND ALL LIMITS OF DECENCY"

Jawaharlal On Fazlul Haq's Speech At Lucknow

BILNOR, Oct. 23. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed keen disappointment at Mr. Jinnah's presidential address at the Muslim League session at Lucknow, while addressing a big gathering here last night. Pt. Nehru said, Mr. Jinnah's speech was chiefly devoted to criticism of the Congress, and added, "The climax reached when Mr. Fazlul Haq, in his speech, used the language, which went beyond all limits of decency. He went to the length of holding out threats of retaliation by the Bengal Ministry. For a responsible politician like Mr. Fazlul Haq any such threat is the height of absurdity."

Pandit Nehru explained the essentials of the economic struggle which the Congress was fighting for and fervently appealed to the people to vote solidly for Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, who was seeking re-election on the Congress ticket.—United Press.

Soldier Drowned In Poona River

POONA, October 24. Private Russell of the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Regiment was drowned on October 18 while out on some Military exercises. He and some others were on a cross country walk and the deceased near the Holkar's bridge dived into the water, but he struck his head against a rock and was drowned.

His body was recovered only some days later.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)
Contractor, l-b-w. b Riaz 2
Meherhomji, c Toorkey, b Riaz 7
Printer, b Mehta 3
M. S. Patel, (run out) 24
Extras 4
Total 140

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Riaz-ul-Haq 3 for 61; Mehta 2 for 35; Zahid Sayeed 3 for 25; R. K. Rao 1 for 7; and Waheed Razvi 0 for 8.

HYDERABAD C. A. XI.

(Second Innings.)
Mache, c Havewala, b M. S. Patel 29
Toorkey, l-b-w. b M. S. Patel, 15
Zahid Sayeed, c Lawer, b M. S. Patel 9
Waheed Razvi, l-b-w. b Havewala 12
Mehta, (not out) 36
R. K. Rao, (not out) 1
Extras 9
Total (for 4 wickets) 132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. B. Patel 0 for 9; Palla 0 for 8; M. S. Patel 3 for 47; Havewala 1 for 29.

SIND PENTANGULAR FINALS

Hindus Score 322 For 6 Wkts.: Brilliant Century By Ambep

KARACHI, October 23.

The finals of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament between the Hindus and the Muslims commenced here this morning at 11 a.m. in the presence of a large crowd in hot weather. Winning the toss the Hindus opened their innings with Ambep and Jagannath, Ghulam Mohd and Qamar Din being the starting bowlers.

Till 12-15 p.m., the Hindus' first pair stood unimpaired with a total of 81. Ambep and Jagannath having scored 51 and 21 respectively.

The first wicket fell at 90 after nearly one hour and 45 minutes' stand.

The Hindus had made 114 runs for the loss of 2 wickets, when the play was stopped for lunch. Ambep batting with 77 to his individual credit.

At the close of play Hindus had scored 322 for 6 wickets.

RS. 100 PURSE FOR AMBEP

Ambep received a hundred-rupee purse from the public for making 110 runs. He occupied the crease for 192 minutes.

GOPAL DASS' 1,000 RUNS

Gopal Das completed his 1,000 runs in Sind Pentangular.

Hindus' detailed score:—
Ambep, c and b. Khadim Hussain 114
Deep Chand, c Qamar Din, b Khadim Hussain 22
Naomal (capt.), b Ibrahim 15
Gopal Das, c and b Ibrahim Bicalji (not out) 64
Shanker Das, c Qamar Din, b Ibrahim 13
Visoomal (not out) 10

GUJARAT TEAM FOR RANJI TROPHY

To Meet Bombay On Oct. 27, 28 And 29

The following 14 players have been selected to represent All-Gujarat in their fixture against Bombay in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy, at Jamnagar on October 27, 28 and 29:—

S. R. Godambe (Captain), Bhagwandus, H. Nakhuda, E. Hans, C. H. Banker, P. N. Khambhatta, M. S. Baloochi, U. R. Chhipa, Y. Ismail, Jashu A. Patel, R. M. Patel, M. S. Bham, Babubhai Patel, J. M. Sahana.

Mr. M. G. Bakshi will accompany the team as Manager and Mr. B. G. Behre as their official umpire.

Birth Of Heir-Apparent Of Chotta Udaipur

Information received in Bombay goes to show that an heir-apparent has been born to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Chotta Udaipur at 1-55 a.m. on Sunday 24th October.

Extras 12
Total (for 6 wickets) 322

M. D. Ibrahim took 4 wickets for 91 runs.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 90, 2 for 152, 3 for 175, 4 for 197, 5 for 276, and 6 for 322.

The Governor of Sind was an interested spectator and was present the whole day.

Moin-ud-Doula Gold Cup Cricket

Hyderabad Quality For Finals

KANGA'S XI DEFEATED BY 6 WKTS.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 23.

Hyderabad Cricket Association XI scored a convincing victory over the Kanga's XI from Bombay in the second semi-finals of the All-India Moin-ud-Doula Gold Cup cricket tournament by 6 wickets. The winners now meet the Hyderabad State Eleven on Monday in finals.

Final scores:—

Kanga's XI (First Innings) ... 180

Hyderabad C. A. XI (First Innings) ... 224

Kanga's XI (Second Innings) ... 140

Hyderabad C. A. XI (Second Innings) (for 4 wickets) ... 102

With 127 runs for the loss of 9 wickets, M. S. Patel and Printer the overnight no. outs resumed the innings for the Kanga's XI at 10-30 a.m. in the second semi-final of the Moin-ud-Doula Gold Cup cricket tournament on Saturday Riaz-ul-Haq and Mehta were given charge of the bowling.

Printer was shaky, out Patel opened his account by cutting Mehta to the ropes and 130 was telegraphed on the board. Later Patel survived having been missed out Mehta at second slip, but soon Mehta claimed Printer's wicket, who was clean bowled, when the total was 140.

The game was witnessed by a meagre number of spectators as the tents looked deserted.

Requiring 97 runs to win.

Mache and Mehta went in to open the winner's second innings at 11-5 a.m. M. S. Patel and J. B. Patel were given the attack. The pair reached the first decade after 15 minutes. Facing the bowling with confidence the visitors advanced the score to 25 when Mehta gave a chance in silos, Tarapore (substitute to Printer) dropping him off M. S. Patel. A change in bowling was effected at 40, but Homsters sent up 50 in 45 minutes.

At this stage Mache fell a victim to M. S. Patel, having been caught by Havewala (50-1-29) 47 runs, to win. Toorkey came in next. M. S. Patel claimed Toorkey's and Zahid Sayeed's wickets for 15 and 0 respectively. (74-3-0). Waheed Razvi joined Mehta and they raised the score to 95, when Waheed Razvi was out leg before (95-4-12). R. K. Rao, the home skipper not got associated with Mehta and they overpassed the visitor's score.

Scores:—

KANGA'S XI.

(Second Innings.)

Nagerwala, c Toorkey, b Zahid Sayeed 14

Mistry b Mehta 4

Lawer, (run out) 8

Palla l-b-w. c R. K. Rao 53

Havewala c Zahid Sayeed 0

J. B. Patel, c Riaz, o Zahid 4

D. S. Doctor, b Riaz 12

(Continued in Col. 2.)

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Vaid 6, 1933
Muslim: Shaban 19, 1333
Parsi: Ardibehast 20, 1307
High tide: 3-40, 15-45
Low tide: 9-54, 11-31
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.

MR. V. G. BANGRE

A local correspondent writes.—
The death of Vithal Ganpath Bangre, popularly known as "Jamadar Sahab", took place on the 17th instant at his residence at Bandhan, Kolaba District at the age of 80.

Late Mr. Ganpati Bangre belonged to the Chambhar community. He had served the Bombay Infantry R. Marine Battalion for 15 years and the G.I.P. Railway under Mr. G. H. Hubbard for 5 years. "He was appointed to the Bombay Gymkhana in 1902 and was its manager from 1919 to 1921."

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION
Members of the Kanara Students' Union, will go on a trip to Canary Caves on Tuesday (2nd prox.) The party will be leaving from Church Gate Station (B. & C. I. Railway) at 7 a.m. Particulars can be had from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, 28, Pitha Street, Fort, before 31st instant.

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AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL: "The London Revue Co." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Tukaram". Daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "The Dominant Sex". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Wah-Ri-Duniya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Khan Bahadur". Daily at usual time.

NEW EMPIRE: "Storm in a Tea Cup". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE: "Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

FLAZA: "Gangavaran". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL: "You Can't Have Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY: "Savitr". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

THE BROADWAY: "Mummy's Boy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "The Emperor's Candlesticks". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END: "A Tale of Yesterday". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

SREE RAMDAS VYAYAM MANDIR
There will be physical feats display at the Mandir to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. in aid of Shree Ramdas Vyayam Mandir, Gaiwadi, at Victoria Theatre. Mr. M. N. Talpade will preside.

ALL-INDIA SATIYA SAMAJ
The All-India Satiya Samaj Conference is to be held at Amruti on 7th and 8th November, at Sudarshan Theatre, under the presidency of a prominent person of All-India fame. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Shareef will open the session of the Samaj.

KHAR EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SHARDA MANDIR
The second celebration of the inauguration of the Khar Education Society's School, Sharda Mandir, was commemorated on Sunday, 17th October at the Laxminagar Pavilion, Khar, Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, J.P. presiding.

The following donations to the school were announced during the celebrations:—
Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Rs. 500; Seth Meghji Mathurdas Rs. 125; Seth Jivraj M. Mehta Rs. 15 per month; Bhikhu Bahen Janwalwa Rs. 51 and Rudraj K. Sanji Vasi Rs. 125.

EXPERIMENT IN VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION

Revenue Minister's Visit To Karati

POONA, Oct. 23.
The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, visited Karati—a village 50 miles from Poona—in order to see some interesting experiments in village reconstruction conducted by Mr. D. R. Vaidya and others. He was accompanied by Rao Bahadur Joshi.

The population of this village is said to be about 1,200. Their co-operation has been productive of useful results. Mr. Vaidya, himself an engineer was guided them to construct a village road about 6 miles long in 3 days' time. The sanitation of the village has improved and medical relief is being provided by Mr. Vaidya on a considerable scale. There is also a village school where a considerable number of young pupils attend.

The experiments in intensive cultivation carried on by Mr. Vaidya in his farm are said to be remarkable. He has taught the villagers to plough one and half acres a day as against the average of half acre usually ploughed by them. In crop production he has been able to get a yield of 30 maunds of Jowar per acre as against the average of 10 maunds in the village, and it is understood that he will be able to raise the average to 100 maunds. Banding experiments have been so successful that a number of villagers have begun to copy Mr. Vaidya's example.—A.P.

Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Exams. Results

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Examinations:—

RASHTRA BHASHA KAVID
Division I: 5 and 7.
Division II: 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

RASHTRA BHASHA PARICHAI
Division I: 2, 24, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 48, 55, 66, 68, 69 and 72.

Division II: 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 18, 29, 21, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 70, 71 and 74.

RASHTRA BHASHA PRAVESH
Division I: 1, 6, 9, 10, 13, 19, 21, 27, 28, 35, 41, 53, 62, 73, 80, 81, 84, 91, 100, 101, 151, 152, 217, 225, 230, 253 and 257.

Division II: 2, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 54, 55, 67, 69, 72, 74, 75, 79, 82, 83, 85, 87, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 143, 147, 148, 159, 163, 164, 169, 171, 173, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, 212, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 231, 222, 223, 229, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 258, 259, 261, 262, 275, 281, 294, 318, 322, 330, 331, 335, 337, 338 and 341.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE
The 17th lecture of a series of 19 lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chinwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyst House, Co-waji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL GATHERING
The annual social gathering and the prize distribution ceremony of the Jogeshwari English and Vernacular schools was celebrated at Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari. Mr. V. S. Dabholkar, Solicitor presiding.

The Headmasters of the respective schools read the reports which showed great progress and excellent results attained in the examinations. The English School gives special encouragement to Harijans and Backward Classes. It means the real want of the locality, for otherwise young boys of tender age have to walk long distances or to travel by railway to attend an English school.

The President in his address congratulated the school and its progress and desired that the experiment they had introduced in bringing about close co-operation between parents and teachers would be followed in all the schools of the Presidency.



In the 10,000 meters walking race, held on Saturday morning round the Oval, C. B. Michael came first, followed closely by Joe Saul. The winner finished the race in 53 minutes and 40-15 seconds.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS OF SIND

Nomination And Franchise Questions In Presidency

POONA, Oct. 24.
A meeting of the Local Self-Government Institute was held here yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government in the Assembly Hall when members from various Districts in the Presidency were present.

After the preliminary remarks of the President, the Annual Report and the Accounts were presented. It was resolved that in future School Boards of local authority should also be enrolled as members of the Institute.

The important question before the meeting was in connection with the recognition of Sind after its being separated from the Bombay Presidency. A section of the House was of the opinion that Sind having been separated from Bombay Presidency it would not be desirable to keep its membership on the roll. On the other hand several members desired that the relationship between Sind and Bombay should be maintained.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi stated that eventually an Institute shall have to be started in Sind for the province. But until then he felt that an enquiry should be instituted from the local authorities of Sind.

Mr. Sidhwa accordingly proposed the following resolution, which was after some discussion passed unanimously:—

"That the question of separation of Sind so far as the Local Self-Government Institute is concerned, will require certain discussion and investigation which will have to be made locally. As such it is proposed that Messrs. Naik and Barfiwalla be deputed to Sind to enquire from the Presidents of the member local bodies and such persons as they think proper and draft a scheme for placing before the next meeting."

NOMINATION AND FRANCHISE
Another important question that was discussed at the meeting was in relation to the nomination on local bodies and franchise. Some of the members were for nomination to be continued in a restricted form while a large majority opposed it. Several resolutions were proposed but the following resolution proposed by Mr. Sidhwa and seconded by Mr. Joshi was passed:—

"This meeting resolves that the system of nomination be absolutely abolished and wherever it is necessary to safeguard the interest of minority communities such as Muslims, Harijans, Parses etc. seats be reserved by joint electorates."

On the subject of franchise the House was divided as to whether it should be adult franchise or widened franchise. The House turned down the proposal of adult franchise from the major municipalities, but resolved that in the villages, minor municipalities and Local Boards adult franchise should be adopted. In major municipalities literacy qualification was retained.

The House adjourned after discussion of some other minor questions.—United Press.

The case under Section 107 Cr. P.C. instituted by the police against Mr. Chandikaran Sarda Advocate and a Hindu Sabha worker of Ajmer came up recently before the City Magistrate First Class Ajmer who ordered him to furnish security of Rs. 3,000. A personal bond for the same sum was also taken from him. The next date fixed for hearing of the case is 11th November.

AROUND THE COURTS

Lakshmi Amritlal, 35, of Ghatkopar sustained severe burns while, it is stated, cooking food on Saturday morning. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Sunday. It was stated that her pregnancy had advanced to 9 months. An inquest will be held to-day. (Monday).

FALL PROVES FATAL

Oscar Holberg, 36, a German sailor, died on Saturday at the European General Hospital, of injuries which he received on Thursday last, when he fell down from the second floor of a building in Merewether Road, Colaba. At about 3 a.m. on Thursday, Holberg, who according to the Colaba Police, was in a state of intoxication, entered the Dhun House and walking over the verandah, fell down on the ground below.

He was removed to the European General Hospital, where it was found, both his arms were fractured. He succumbed to the injuries.

Inquest will be held to-day. (Monday).

ZONE TICKETS AND OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

Suggestion To Congress Ministers

From Our Correspondent, POONA, Oct. 24.
Syt. Mahadeobhai Desai, writes in Harijan:—

Syt. Mahadeobhai Desai, an inde fatigable champion of the third class passengers in our railway trains and has survived above twenty prosecutions arising out of his championing their cause. He has concentrated his energies on drawing the attention of the railway authorities, whenever possible, on the most unseemly overcrowding in railway trains, and with the same view has pulled the communication cord several times, and sometimes with success. He has sent us a copy of the correspondence his counsel had with the railway authorities. In the course of his letter the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Svt. Mahadeobhai Desai, writes in Harijan:—

"In a few days the G. I. P. Railway will start the most lucrative trade in what are called 'zone tickets'. We are told they have made lakhs of rupees out of this new invention. We do not grudge them the lakhs, but is it in any way fair, is it honourable, for them to pocket this money without making the slightest return to the third class passengers who contribute to this gain? During the zone ticket period the third class compartments are more overcrowded than ever. Why cannot the authorities make better provision for their accommodation, by running more trains and by adding extra carriages? If they will not do so, they ought not to exploit these zone tickets. The cry against overcrowding was raised by Gandhi as long ago as 1915, and it is still unheard. Let the authorities now bestir themselves before scores of Popatials make regular running of the trains impossible for them. In the meanwhile we would invite our Minister to visit the railway stations during this period, take a trial journey in third class, and open the eyes of the authorities to their criminal neglect of the third class passengers."

A Bangalore news has been received here that four workmen were killed and 13 injured on Friday as a result of a rockburst as 62 and 66 level tunnels shaft in the Oorgaum mine. There was another rockburst at Champaner Reef mine at 76th level resulting in eight persons being injured.

Hindus Declare At 399 For 8 Wkts. Sind Pentangular Finals

MUSLIMS MAKE 176 FOR 5: ABBAS KHAN NOT OUT WITH 69

KARACHI, Oct. 24.
The weather was fine when, Bhicaji and Visomal, the overnight not outs, resumed Hindus' innings in the finals of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament on Sunday morning before a large crowd. The Hindus declared when they had made a big total of 399 for the loss of 9 wickets after their innings had lasted for 1 hour and 15 minutes this morning. Bhicaji and Visomal gave a good account of themselves by scoring 72 and 51 respectively.

The Muslims opened their innings at 12-30 p.m. but the Hindus' bowlers seemed to be in a deadly form, dismissing 3 of their opponent's wickets for a paltry 29. Muslims had scored 176 for the loss of 5 wickets, when the stumps were drawn this evening.

SCORES
HINDUS FIRST INNINGS.
Ambeep, c and b Khadim Hussain 110
Deep Chand c Qamar Din b Khadim Hussain 22
Naimal (Capt.) b Ibrahim 15
Gopal Das, c and b Ibrahim 64
Shanker Das c Qamar Din, b Ibrahim 10

MUSLIMS FIRST INNINGS.
Gulam Mohamad, b Jagannath 15
Abdul Satar, o Gopalidas 0
Abdul Ghafoor, c and b Gopalidas 0
Qamar Din c Jagannath, b Odhawji 31
Abbas Khan (not out) 69
Daud Khan L.-B.-W Odhawji 13
Khadim Hussain (not out) 46
Extras 8

Total 399 for 8 (wkts.)
Fall of wickets: 1 for 90, 2 for 152, 3 for 175, 4 for 197, 5 for 276, 6 for 322, 7 for 342, 8 for 357.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Md. Ibrahim 5 for 117; Khadim Hussain 3 for 105 and Daud Khan 1 for 9

FIRE WORKS FATALITY
The first fire-work fatality in the city this year was recorded on Sunday morning, when an 8-year-old girl died of extensive burns received on Saturday.

It appears that the girl Sarawati was whirling a "Phulbail" playing at her residence at Gorakshak Building, Jamaswadi, on Saturday evening. Her clothes caught fire and she was severely burnt all over her body.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Sunday morning. An inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

CONTINENTAL PRIZE FOR ASIA

Dacca University Student Wins

DACCA, Oct. 23.
Samaranjan Sen, a student of the Dacca University has been awarded the Continental prize for Asia amounting to 400 dollars as his paper on "How can the people of the world achieve universal disarmament" was considered the best of all papers submitted from the Continent of Asia for the world competition arranged by the New History Society of the United States of America.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

The foremost question before the District Political Conferences in Byculla and Dadar was naturally the strengthening of the Congress organization. This point was strongly emphasised in the presidential addresses, which dwelt on Congress contact with workers and with Muslims. Indeed the strengthening of the Congress is more needed now than ever before. The Congress has now undertaken the administration of seven provinces and it cannot effectively cope with that responsibility unless it is so well organized as to carry out to the full the Congress Cabinet's programme in every nook and corner of the provinces concerned. It has also to carry on propaganda in other provinces in support of those programmes so that at the next general elections the Congress can capture more seats than it did at the last. Moreover the new Constitution is such that to a large extent the Ministers "exist on the sufferance of the Governors, who may exercise their special powers whenever they choose to do so." The Congress has to be prepared at all times for such an eventuality. Finally, the Congress has to prevent the advent of Federation despite the probable support to it by the Princes and generally to carry on with redoubled vigour the task of combating the whole constitution. For all these purposes considerable strengthening of the Congress is the first essential.

Mr. Bhulabhai's Appeal

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai pointed out how the poorest worker and peasant in every part of the country had shown a genuine fervour for the Congress and its struggle for national liberty. But he rightly in-

sisted that in their own interests as also in the interests of the country many more should rally round the Congress. The Congress, he pointed out, stands for no one community or one class. It stands for the whole nation and only when men of all classes and communities realise this to the full and fight for Swaraj can their fight be crowned with complete success. He also did well to remind the employers that it was their duty "to cast their lot with the worker and not to side with the exploiters of the people." Would that the employers could heed this advice of a true friend.

Need For Hindu-Muslim Settlement

As regards the Muslim Mass Contact programme of the Congress, though it has made considerable progress in recent months, it needs to be intensified. And all Congressmen will endorse his view that the greater the contact Congress workers establish with Muslim masses and the greater the service they and the Congress Ministers render to them, the greater will be the response of the Muslims to the appeal to them to join the Congress. The communal problem, however, is so momentous that other methods of solving it should also be tried. We have often made the suggestion that negotiations for a settlement between the Congress and League should be soon resumed on the basis of the terms offered by Babu Rajendra Prasad in 1935 and accepted by Mr. Jinnah. And the initiative in this matter is best taken by Gandhiji himself. For Gandhiji's "magic touch" was never more needed than it is today.

Poor Sir Chhotu Ram!

When, on the morrow of the Lucknow session of the All-India Muslim League, critics in the Punjab began to ask what would become of the non-Muslim members of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's "Unionist" Ministry, in view of the fact that Sir Sikandar and all other Muslim members of the Unionist Party had decided to join the League, Sir Chhotu Ram, one of the Hindu Ministers in Sir Sikandar's Cabinet, came out with a long explanation, in which he assured the public that there was no ground at all for the suggestion that Sir Sikandar had betrayed his non-Muslim colleagues, and that the Unionist Party's fate was sealed. He fortified this assurance with some quotations from Sir Sikandar's statement, such as that "so far as the Punjab was concerned the position of parties would remain unaltered by the agreement," and that "Muslim members, who would contest the elections on the League ticket, will have to give an undertaking that they would join the Unionist Party on being elected and they will naturally have the support of the Unionist Party." To clinch his point, that the Unionist Party will rule supreme in the Punjab despite the allegiance of the Muslim members thereof to the League, Sir Chhotu Ram went on to quote further a message, which he attributed to the Associated Press, that "the Punjab Parliamentary Board will pass under the control of the Unionist Party." It was only "propaganda of evil" in Sir Chhotu Ram's opinion, who uncharitably suggested that Sir Sikandar's "volte face" would spell the liquidation of the Unionist Party.

Poor Sir Chhotu Ram! He appears to be living in a veritable fool's paradise! Like a drowning man catching at straws, he has sought to find some gleams of comfort in stray passages here and there in the statement of his Chief without making any serious attempt to probe the true spirit and implications of the Sikandar-Jinnah agreement. But, if he himself would not learn the truth, Malik Barkat Ali, the well-known advocate of Lahore, has now come forward to drive home to him some bitter facts regarding this agreement, which must sadly disillusion him. In the first place, Mr. Barkat Ali points out, the words quoted by Sir Chhotu Ram: "the Punjab Parliamentary Board will

pass under the control of the Unionist Party," nowhere occur in the Associated Press message.

Far from the Unionist Party continuing to occupy the supreme position it has enjoyed heretofore in the councils of Sir Sikandar's Cabinet, it will be obliged to surrender that position completely to the Muslim League, as is made quite clear by Mr. Barkat Ali. One of the terms of the agreement is that the Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly shall constitute the Muslim League Party within the provincial Assembly, which shall be subject to the rules and regulations and the discipline and control of the All-India Muslim League and the Central and Provincial Parliamentary Boards. The agreement further lays down that the Muslim League Party so constituted and consisting of the present solitary member of the Muslim League and the Muslim members of the Unionist Party who will, under the advice of their leader, Sir Sikandar Hyat, join the Muslim League Party, shall be free to "maintain or enter" into any coalitions or alliances, "before or after the elections" with any other party in the Legislature "consistently with the fundamental principles, policy and programme of the League." Sir Chhotu Ram will thus see that the Unionist Party will no longer continue to enjoy the independent position it had hitherto enjoyed. It will have to carry out the decisions and decrees of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. Mr. Barkat Ali states the truth bluntly, but nonetheless honestly when he observes: "The allegiance of the Muslim League members will primarily be to the All-India Muslim League, and if ever a conflict arises between the fundamental policy and programme of the Muslim League and that of the coalescing group, be it Sir Chhotu Ram's or any other group, the Muslim League Party will be bound by the mandate and orders of the parent body." One wonders whether, after swallowing these bitter pills, Sir Chhotu Ram and other non-Muslim Ministers of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's Cabinet will still pretend that their position remains unaltered by the Sikandar-Jinnah agreement?

Mr. Jinnah, working himself into a white heat of indignation at

THE LEAGUE SESSION AT LUCKNOW A Retrospect (BY M. I. BAIG.)

The annual session of 1937 constitutes a new landmark in the history of the Muslim League. It has attracted the keenest interest of the Muslim masses, all elements representing landlordism, aristocracy and landed professions, mustered strong at Lucknow to raise a standard of revolt. The colour chosen for the League flag was considered neither as a symbol of peace, but it will nevertheless be an emblem of war on four fronts—against the Congress, against the Imperialist policy in Palestine and Waziristan, against the Governors who have approved of the incursion in Congress Cabinets of Muslim members who are alleged to have betrayed the League, and against Indian States.

Every Muslim in India has been asked to rally round and under the great flag with the Star and the Crescent.

Change In Creed

Mr. Jinnah's presidential speech runs more or less on the lines chalked out at Simla a few weeks before. But one or two important enunciations have been contradicted by the Resolutions adopted at the open session.

"The Muslim League stands for a full national democratic self-government for India," declared Mr. Jinnah; but the ideal was altered the very next day and the League stands finally for the establishment in India of a "federation of free Democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded."

Mr. Jinnah pointed out the uselessness of having "complete independence on your lips and the Government of India Act in your hands." In view, however, of the League having itself done what he had already deprecated, a cynic might well enquire if the League is going to fall into the same error, or is it going to throw away the India Act and take up the sword in the freed hands, as suggested by Maulana Zafar Ali's references to history that freedom had not been achieved by anyone without force? To repeat his own words that "those who talk of complete independence the most mean the least what it means," does the League really mean the minutest fraction of what it talks, especially when the words, "by all lawful and legitimate means" have been studiously eschewed and Mr. Mohani can boast that in the proposed constitution there would be no place for Indian States until and unless they have attained freedom and adopted a democratic form of Government?

A Stupendous Task

In adopting an altered creed, the League has taken upon its shoulders a stupendous task. Whether it is conscious of the far-reaching significance of its implications remains to be seen. It will be nothing short of a revolution if the League practically works out the gigantic programme placed before Indian Moslems. Mr. Jinnah wants Muslims to devote their attention and energy exclusively to self-organization and full development and to strive for full

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4).

Lucknow, used these words in respect of the Muslim members of Congress Cabinets: "Any individual Mussalman members who was willing unconditionally to surrender and sign their pledge, was offered a job as a Minister and was passed off as a Mussalman Minister, although he did not command the confidence or respect of an overwhelming majority in the legislatures. These men are allowed to move about and pass off as Muslim Ministers for the 'loyal' services they have rendered to the Congress by surrendering and signing the pledge unconditionally and the degree of their reward is the extent of their perjury." Would not these words, "mutatis mutandis" describe truly and appropriately the position of Sir Chhotu Ram, Mr. N. N. Sircar and other non-Muslim members of the Punjab and Bengal Cabinets, rather than that of the Ministers in Congress Cabinets, who, whatever their "sins," in the eyes of Mr. Jinnah, have at least had the courage and honesty to sign the Congress pledge? Dare Sir Sikandar and Mr. Haq demand such a straightforward pledge of loyalty to the Muslim League from their Ministers? Are they not going to camouflage the pledge—so as to deceive the world into the belief that a "coalition" is functioning in the Punjab and Bengal, while, in reality, it will be the Muslim League which will be the master of the situation? Mr. Jinnah, who lives in a glass house, must know that it is inadvisable to throw stones at others.

WHY BRITISH LABOUR VOTED FOR REARMAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 16.
(By Air Mail.)

It is difficult to write on European politics for publication after eight days 7,000 miles away, since the moves on the political chess-board are so swift and subtle that what is written to-day may be a thing of the past in the following few hours.

However, the British Prime Minister does not feel inclined to say much on the European politics. It is suspected that the Prime Minister is making it a rule that the Foreign Secretary is the man to make pronouncements on foreign policy. That accounts for his brief speech at Manchester earlier in the week. It disappointed all those who expected him to use the occasion as one correspondent wrote the following morning "to fortify a diplomacy which is supposed to want to convince Italy that Britain cannot tolerate her intervention in Spain much longer." But Mr. Eden's speech at Llandudno last night (Friday October 15) put a rather different complexion on it. It came nearer being the speech that was expected from the Prime Minister. Mr. Eden's speech contained nothing new but its tone at least was firmer than anything that has yet come from the Government or the Spanish situation. However it must be admitted that Mr. Eden's speech was the weakest speech of his career. He suggested that even in the event of a deadlock, the British Government will now do nothing at all, but will merely refrain from criticising any action France might take. This means that France also could do nothing; for she could hardly act in chilly isolation. Hence the frantic efforts to secure some appearance of "progress." It is being quietly suggested to the Germans and the Italians that they should say, for the hundredth time, that they

agree in principle to the idea of withdrawing all "volunteers." It is, I am told, also being suggested that they should declare their readiness to make an immediate "token" withdrawal as evidence of intention. Five thousand from Franco's side and 2,000 from the Government side seem to be the sort of figures in mind.

It Rome and Berlin agree (and why should they not then the world can be told that real progress is being made; and the Committee can settle down quietly to interminable discussions while all plans for opening the frontier or lifting the embargo are put quietly back into the pigeon hole.

Cautious British Attitude

Mr. Eden, however, having assured his audience at Llandudno, that Britain had not taken any action except where British interests were involved was careful to avoid mention of the only real reply to Italian "proclaimed aggression"—that is, the opening of the French frontier for the supply of arms to the Spanish Government and the removal of the embargo on arms ships from England.

The diplomacy of the whole week boiled down to one thing. Britain and France have betrayed Spain. That is at least, what people who are interested in the League say. It is now revealed that during the League session pledges were given by French and British representatives that if Italy did not give immediate satisfaction within a week the Franco-Spanish frontier would be opened forthwith. Those pledges have now not been kept. The British Cabinet met and decided to call a meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, which is in session at the time of writing. Thus the talk of a strong action by France and Britain has ended in a mere

A Sensational Memorandum And Its Sequel

By Our Own Correspondent

bubble letting Mussolini once more get his own way. We are right back where we started from. In other words the Non-Intervention Committee, which was discussing withdrawal of volunteers in August is to start discussing it all over again.

During the week the National Trade Union Club received the War Minister as an honoured guest. This is the first significant sequel of the Bournemouth Labour Party Conference's decision to support rearmament. Ten more significant is the speech of the War Minister. True to the traditions of 1914 he called on the assembled representative of trade unionism to become recruiting sergeants. "Will you, who show such enthusiasm in bringing people into your own fold help to do the same for the Army?" He based himself directly on the decisions of the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress for his appeal. "Will you in order to fulfil the meaning of the resolutions passed at the Labour Party Conference and the Trades Union Congress find means of securing that every gun supplied to the Army and every man to serve is bringing nearer not war but peace?" In the left-wing progressive sections of the British public there are regarded with distrust but orders from Whitehall to the entire Labour movement.

Lord Nuffield has been once again in the news for more than one reason his charity. This time he is connected with the Government's policy of rearmament. The suggestion that Labour, in determining its attitude to the problem of rearmament, (Continued on page 9 Col. 4)

A Confidential

Memorandum

Lord Nuffield has been once again in the news for more than one reason his charity. This time he is connected with the Government's policy of rearmament. The suggestion that Labour, in determining its attitude to the problem of rearmament, (Continued on page 9 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ONE MORE PLEDGE HONOURED

One more pledge which the Congress gave to the nation—that money, lands and other properties belonging to individuals and institutions, which had been forfeited under Government orders, for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement, would be returned to their owners, has been honoured by the Congress Ministry in Bombay. Orders have been issued calling upon the persons who had been so punished to submit their claims as early as possible and we have no doubt that a majority of the sufferers from the petty tyranny of officialdom of the years 1932-34 will be able to obtain a much needed relief. It was mere party rhetoric on the part of some of the non-Congressite M.L.A.'s to describe such relief as a "bribe" or "vote catching device." The Congress pledge was made as a stern duty which the nation owed to the victims of official tyranny. Now that the Congress is in a position to honour the pledge, it is carrying it out as a bounden duty.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

The fulsome praise of the Government and Governor of the Punjab, in which the Viceroy indulged in his speech at the Lahore Durbar, was perhaps expectation of the chief guest at such functions and need not be too closely scrutinized to find out if all the fine things said of the hosts were well merited. No one has told us, not even the Punjab Government, why the Durbar be held in this country, or whether Mr. Haq in his zeal to earn at least as good a certificate for services rendered to the British Raj as Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, will stage another Durbar at the other end of India. Such a Durbar will at least do something to correct the disquieting impression which the Viceroy's panegyric has left on one's mind that the Punjab is the one and only province in which all the good things under the sun exist, including mar-

tial valour, contented peasantry and over-contented zemindars and a Cabinet most contented of all. Mr. Haq ought to be able to impress on the Viceroy equally well the fact that his province too is blessed with a warlike population, truly contented "projas," even more truly contented zemindars, a most contented Ministry, with himself as the very incarnation of contentment. We trust Mr. Haq will extend his invitation to the Viceroy without the least delay. We are quite sure Mr. Jinnah will like the idea immensely.

"UNTOUCHABILITY" IN BARODA STATE

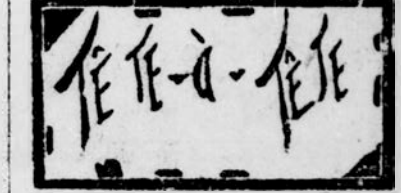
Though no explanation has so far been forthcoming in justification of the ban, which was stated to have been authorised by the Baroda Durbar, on the entry of Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru into the temple at Beyt, one is glad to note that the sympathies of the present Dewan, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, are definitely on the side of the Harijans. Presiding over a public lecture by Mrs. Nehru at Baroda, the Dewan emphatically declared that it was a blot on religion to allow the higher castes of society to advance and keep millions in darkness and ignorance by denying them the most ordinary and elementary rights of humanity. He referred to the efforts of the Maharaja to remove the evil of untouchability and deplored the obstacles put in his way by the Sanatanists. Though the Maharaja has been a pioneer in this respect, not much headway has been made in suppressing the evil of untouchability in the State. When His Highness returns from Europe, he should take courage in his hands, like the much younger ruler of Travancore, and declare all State and State-aided temples open to all classes of Hindus, whether "touchable" or "untouchable."

THE HAWKERS' CONFERENCE.

The Hawkers' Conference, which was held in Bombay during the week-end, coming as it did, so soon after the Shop Assistants' Conference, is a revealing index of the ferment that has lately informed the various strata of society. The hawkers are mostly illiterate and unorganized, and it has become almost a fashion to treat them as a nuisance. But they have their own place in our present social economy, and in their own way they are useful servants of the community. Besides, it must be remembered, that the hawkers, as a class, are merely the product of the present unemployment and poverty, and as such it is the duty of the State to safeguard their legitimate interests. There is no gainsaying the fact that the hawkers are subject to various undue harassments and restrictions, which ought to be mitigated. The Conference has done well in appointing an influential deputation to lay their grievances before the proper authorities. We have no doubt their representation will be sympathetically considered by the Government.

NO MORE NOMINATION

Nomination of members on local bodies even by a responsible Government is a poor substitute for true, direct representation. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the meeting of the Local Self-Government Institute held at Poona on Saturday resolved that "the system of nomination be absolutely abolished and wherever it is necessary to safeguard the interests of minority communities such as Muslims, Harijans, Parsis, etc., seats be reserved by joint electorates." We trust the resolution will be acceptable to all backward minorities and progressive minorities like the Parsis will even dispense with reservation. The Muslim League is likely to keep up some propaganda for communal electorates even for local bodies in accordance with its Lucknow resolution, but we feel that few Muslims in this Presidency will support such a suicidal course. In elections of every kind communal electorates for small minorities can only weaken the minorities by alienating them from sister communities.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"Britain at last has leadership again. It has a Prime Minister who knows his mind and does not hide it because it may not reflect the sentimentalities propagated as representing the overwhelming mass of opinion."

—Bori Bunder.

In the Commons debate on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the Balearics, said he had accepted the repeated and most categorical assurances of the Italian Government that they had no territorial and strategic designs on Spain "as being given in good faith."

If we are not mistaken similar assurances were given by Italy in respect to Abyssinia—in good faith, of course!

"Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech in the Commons, especially his strong expressions of belief in Italy's good faith, has made an excellent impression in Italy."

—Rome report.

We congratulate the British Premier. His humble supplication has been favourably received by the mighty Il Duce.

According to the same report it is felt in Italy "that, as a result of the capture of Gijon, the end of the Civil War in Spain is in sight."

Hurrah, Viva Il Duce.

But the next sentence is rather in the nature of a damper. "It is given anything from three to twelve months longer."

If the Fascist estimate is correct, then we give the proceedings of the Non-Intervention Committee anything from three to twelve months longer," to fizzle out.

Presiding at the Lahore durbar, the Viceroy said that he was glad to think that in the field of constitutional and political progress the record of the province should be "one of such distinction." At which, we expect, Sir Herbert Emerson and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan duly blushed, looked at each other, gratefully bowed to the Viceroy—and blushed again.

"LONDON, Oct. 22.

Three difficulties arose at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee which lasted over four hours."

—Reuter.

It is later on that the identity of these "three difficulties" is revealed when we read that "the Italian, Portuguese and German delegates stated that their respective Governments could not consider themselves bound by any figures published by the Commission to be sent to Spain on the number of volunteers actually fighting in Spain."

By the way, would it be too trite an observation to say that this refusal of the "holy" trio is significant?

Talking about significant things, a Japanese newspaper states that "a considerably significant understanding" has been reached between Japan and Italy.

And we note that the Japanese journal's admission in this respect is not without a significance of its own.

Also significant is the fact that all the prominent Muslim Leaguers who were most vociferous at the recent League session have now issued an appeal, jointly with Hindu landlords, seeking support to the Zemindars' Conference to be held shortly in Lucknow.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

In pursuance of his scheme of reciprocal programmes between Britain and India, the B. B. C. Director of Empire Service is arranging the following talks:—

(1) Mr. Churchill to broadcast on "That Naked Fakir." Mahatma Gandhi to reply from the Indian side.

(2) George Bernard Shaw to talk on "I, George Bernard Shaw" to be replied by Maulana Shaukat Ali on "I, The Prophet Of Peace."

(3) A concert recital from the Billingsgate Fish market followed (from our side) by a chorus sung by Messrs. Parmanand, Jinnah, Moonje and Fazlul Haq. (Each member of the chorus will sing his own composition but the theme will be the same—"Why we love the Indian National Congress.")

"Why did you bargain for a reduction of ten rupees on that suit when you know you don't mean to pay for it?"

"So that the poor tailor won't lose so much."

Improving Lot Of Peasantry

Bombay Revenue Minister In Earnest

Prompt Relief Measures, Including Debt Conciliation, In View

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 24.

The Government of Bombay will be introducing at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly through the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai the Debt Conciliation Bill, which has been drafted with the help of experts. It is understood that the Bill seeks the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards.

Government further contemplate reducing the interests of Tagavi Loan to 5-12 per cent. It has already ordered the reduction of interest from 8-13 per cent. to 6-14 per cent. In this connection the Minister-in-Charge has set up a Committee to go into the question of Rural Finance, and its members are Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and Mr. Bhansali, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Since Congress took office agitation has been redoubled to get something tangible done for the masses. Several suggestions have been put forth for the reconstruction of rural society. Moratorium and cancellation of all debts have been the main demands. It is suggested that Government should provide enough safeguards to protect the agriculturists from aggressive creditors. The Kisan organizations which are being set up at various centres in the Presidency have been advocating certain radical measures which, the present Government, hedged as it is by many complicated provisions of the Government of India Act, finds it difficult to initiate.

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister, himself once a promising officer of the Bombay Revenue Service, appears to have grasped well the essentials of the problems facing the peasantry in the Presidency. With the expert assistance of reputed economists he has prepared a number of schemes, which when they finally take shape, should go a long way in ameliorating the harrowing condition of the peasantry.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

Bombay was probably the pioneer among the provinces of India in setting up some protective legislation for the peasant. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was once a unique measure, but its subsequent working revealed several defects which the Governments of the past were not able to remedy. In other provinces several enactments like the Money-lenders' Act, Debt Conciliation Act, Usurious Loans Act and other measures have been passed, but in this Province little or nothing seems to have been done in this direction.

DEBT CONCILIATION.

But the most outstanding measure of relief that Mr. Morarji Desai proposes to introduce will be the Debt Conciliation Bill. The Hon. Finance Minister referred to it the other day at Shenoi. The finishing touches to the Bill have yet to be given, and the precise provisions of the Bill have not been finally decided, though the outline is ready. It is stated that he will try to avoid the Scyllas and Charybdis which have wrecked similar enactments elsewhere. For example the Bengal, Central Provinces and the Madras Debt Conciliation Acts do not provide for a settlement of the sums due to Government under the Agriculturists Loan Act or the Land Improvement Act. If the debtor's capacity to pay is really to be taken into account, in determining the debt by the Conciliation Boards, Government will also have to accept a reduction of its dues in common with other creditors. This point also is being considered by the experts in charge of the proposed measure.

AN EYE-OPENER.

The agriculturist, it appears, who is harassed by the creditor is merely to apply to the Conciliation Board to obtain protection against him. No Civil Court will

KARACHI CONGRESS PROPERTIES

Application For Return By Mr. Sidhwa

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

With reference to the notification of the Government of Bombay that the moneys and movable properties confiscated during the C. D. movement will be refunded to owners Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress held in 1931 has, it is understood, preferred a claim to the Police Commissioner of Bombay for refund of a sum of Rs. 3,250 belonging to the Reception Committee forfeited by the Government in 1932.

Although Sind is separated from Bombay Presidency, Mr. Sidhwa feels that the amount was credited to the Treasury of the Bombay Government and it should therefore be refunded by the Bombay Government.

The Chief Minister in Sind to whom a reference was made in this connection during the last Assembly session, replied that an application for refund should be made to the Bombay Government.

United Press.

CESAREWITCH STAKES

More Winners In Irish Sweep Draw

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.

Of the first business Draw for 10 residual cash prizes of 8275 of 6 shillings each, 5 went to British Isles, 4 to the United States and 1 to Canada. The rest of the day was occupied in the draw for 1500 cash prizes of £100 each.

The winners of hundred Sterling Cash Prizes are:—Nanda M. A. 61346 New Delhi; Nell X. J. 89648 Calcutta; Shanti H. Q. 80912 Bogra, Bengal; Shantaramchwal M. J. 13585 Sholapur; Golf L. M. 73741 Bangalore; Goodwill M. N. 30992 Madhupur; Toti M. H. 79641 Bular. Surat: Pandurang M. P. 32257 Shegaon, Berar; Dharam M. L. 33159 Delhi; E. W. Jones, M. B. 79184 Bahrain; Home Builder M. Z. 25329 Delhi; Ceylon: S. Ramanatha, M. B. 25285 Ramnad, South India; Last Chans L. B. 04819 Bankura, Bengal; Unfortunate M. N. 62835 Calcutta; Succour L. R. 23255 Rangoon; Goolsen L. W. 21025 Bombay; Neck of Time L. S. 28380, Lahore; Laville M. D. 72261 Mandalay; Esmal Gary M. B. 65771 Bombay; Quatra M. S. 72164 Mussoorie; Serswati L. D. 02022 Ballia.

The Tea Party L. A. 90696 Ruiru; Reverend Omara, O. D. 05184 Bombay; Ahmedayub Q. V. 39951 Zanzibar.

Shanti J. R. 28269 Agra; Unity L. J. 20440 Bombay; Mohan M. Q. 38923 Baroda; Hiram M. B. 66098 Coira, Punjab; Breakfast Mr. Gandhi J. P. 00709 Burma; Mountmery L. B. 05877 Bombay; Michael Joseph J. A. 93350 Coimbatore; Good Luck J. W. 75620 Baroda; W. N. K. 5903 Sitarapur; Burdwan; Agnes M. J. 75657 Coimbatore; Goolisabeh J. R. 06371 Dhakuria; Oliver L. R. 00554 Coimbatore; Pauline M. V. 83933 Burma.—Reuter's Special.

PRISONERS GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

Sequel To Appeal By Assam Assembly Congress Deputy Leader

SHILLONG, Oct. 24.

In response to an appeal by Mr. A. K. Chanda, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Assembly, who had a prolonged discussion with the Chief Secretary and the Jail Minister regarding their case, all the four recently repatriated political prisoners now lodged in the Tezpur Jail who to-day gave up their hunger-strike on October 8 as a protest against the alleged ill treatment meted out to them by the jail officials, have suspended the fast to-day.

It is understood that Mr. Chanda will move for politicals' release at the December session of the Assam Assembly.—United Press.

TWO MORE MADRAS PRISONERS RELEASED

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The following press communique has been issued by the Madras Government:—

"In accordance with their policy of releasing persons, who were convicted for offences against the State, prior to July, 1937, and whose release would not constitute danger to public peace, the Government have carefully considered the cases of two prisoners, P. B. Venkatachari and Sachchidanandam. These two young men have served greater part of their sentences already.

"On the full consideration of the individual circumstances of these two particular cases and the fact that these prisoners have recently expressed their dissociation from methods of violence Government are pleased to order their release."—United Press.

To Make Pipe Line Safe

Arab House Blown Up: Sections Of Rails Found Torn Up

JERUSALEM, Oct. 24.

Nearly all travelling in Palestine is now accomplished in day time. Night trains are suspended, and main roads are almost deserted after Sun down, except by police military car patrolmen. Most of the ambushes, however, occur just before the sunset, which enables the snipers to have the advantage of light, while they can escape under cover of dusk before the police arrive.

Sections of a Railway line near Jerusalem were found torn up this morning. Five thousand people, including British officials and Jewish leaders, attended the funeral of Mr. Yellin, Inspector, Jewish Education, who died yesterday.

An Arab house, in the vicinity of which a pipeline was being continually punctured, was blown up as punitive measure.—Reuter.

ONE ARAB SHOT IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.

Isolated incidents of lawlessness continue in Palestine. Assassins lurk in some towns, and armed gangs roam in hills, though generally the public security shows considerable improvement. One Arab, F. Giner, was shot and seriously wounded in Jerusalem. The assailant escaped.—Reuter.

Victim Of Shooting Succumbs

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.

Avinoram Yellin, Inspector, Jewish Education, Palestine, who was shot at and critically wounded on October 21, died to-night.

The authorities have offered a reward of £1,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the assailant.

DESULTORY SHOOTING.

Desultory shooting and bomb explosions without much damage have occurred in various parts of the country during the past two days.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The money market with abundant supply of credit is available for safety-first employment, and Government, cutting down public offerings and Treasury Bills discount, brokers are finding recent scanty profits dissolving into thin air.

This week's Bank of England return is noteworthy for the decline of five and a half millions sterling note circulation, generally attributed to French disbanding.

Wall Street opened easy.—Reuter's Special.

Italy Alarmed At "Grave Difficulties"

Fears Non-Intervention Com- mittee May Break Down

A reference to the new "grave difficulties" in the Non-Intervention Committee and a blunt intimation that Italy will not make any more substantial concessions, is made in an official communique, which refers to sharply "inexplicable indulgence" of Britain and France to the Russian attitude of opposition. The communique disclaims any responsibility for Italy, if the Committee breaks down.—Reuter.

"40,000 Italian Volunteers In Spain"

ROME, Oct. 23.

The Italian Ambassadors in London and Paris have been instructed to communicate officially to the British and French Governments that Italian Volunteers in Spain total about 40,000.

An official agency communique announcing the fact added: "Anyone who says anything to the contrary, knows that he is lying."—Reuter.

1,10,000 Italians Fighting In Asturias

PARIS, Oct. 23.

Fourteen members of the Asturian Government arrived at Dourneux, Finisterre, from Gijon, aboard a sailing boat.

President Tomas declared that there were 1,10,000 Italians fighting in Asturias with their own headquarters staff, auxiliary services and aircraft. The refugees hope to leave shortly for Valencia or Madrid.—Reuter.

GOVERNORS SHOULD BE CHOSEN BY LEGISLATURES

A Resolution Before A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal has given notice of the following two resolutions to be moved in the coming meeting of the A.I.C.C. among others:—

The A. I. C. C. directs Congressmen in the legislatures to demand that the Governors of Provinces should be appointed on the recommendation of the legislatures concerned, so that the objective of the Congress in entering the legislatures, viz. to seek to end the constitution may be achieved.

The A. I. C. C. calls upon all employers including the Provincial Governments and Municipal and District Boards to make every attempt to find suitable employment for released detenus, political prisoners and persons that have suffered for the cause of the country.—United Press.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN U. P.

BENARES, Oct. 24.

It is understood that the U. P. Government propose radical changes in the present curriculum of studies throughout all stages upto high schools. In pursuance of this policy the whole scheme of education is shortly to be examined by a Committee.

It is further understood that the Hon. Mr. P. L. Sharma, Minister for Education, U. P., has issued orders that there is a general feeling of resentment at the frequent changes of books of study prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, no book should be changed unless it is found unsuitable and the book to be substituted for it is of a really superior type.—A. P.

WINDSORS AT PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The Duke and the Duchess of Windsor arrived here by train from Munich this afternoon and were greeted by a crowd at the station. They drove to a hotel.—Reuter.

Windsor's German Tour Concludes

MUNICH, Oct. 23.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have concluded their tour of Germany. They gave a farewell dinner at which the Duke thanked the German Officials who had organized the tour.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left by train for Paris.—Reuter.

Broadbent Returns To Baghdad

BASRA, Oct. 24.

Bad weather forced Broadbent to return to Baghdad.—Reuter.

Confidence In Bombay Congress Ministry

DADAR POLITICAL CON- FERENCE DECISIONS

Appeal For Effective Contact With Muslims

"The most important work before Congressmen outside the Legislatures to-day was the achievement of a Hindu-Muslim Settlement. The work of establishing contact with Muslim masses had made considerable progress, but much more work in that direction remained to be done. He had no doubt that the greater the contact which Congressmen established with the Muslim masses, removing the many misunderstandings about the Congress which existed among a large section of the Muslim community, and the greater the service they rendered to them, the greater would be the response to the appeal to the latter to join the Congress."

Thus remarked Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the Dadar District Political Conference, in his concluding address on Sunday night at the Wannali Hall.

The Conference, which commenced on Saturday evening, held the Subjects Committee meeting on Sunday morning and commenced its sessions at 3 p.m. and concluded deliberations at 8 p.m.

Confidence In Congress Ministry

More than twenty resolutions were passed by the Conference but the major portion of the time was taken up by the resolution congratulating the Bombay Congress Ministry. An amendment to the effect that the arrests of Messrs. Batliwala and Pillay; and the promulgation of Sec. 144 at Sholapur were viewed with alarm by Congressmen was responsible for prolonging the debate for three hours. The amendment was however thrown out and the original resolution was passed.

NON-CONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTIONS

When the Conference re-assembled on Sunday afternoon, Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved from the chair several non-controversial resolutions. They were the resolution condoling the deaths of Sita, C. V. P. Shivan Kalishanker Bajpal, G. B. Joshi, Manilal Kothari and Dr. Gour; the resolution opposing the introduction of the Federal Part of the Government of India Act and asking the Haripura Session of the Congress to devise steps to oppose the introduction of the Federal scheme; the resolution endorsing the resolutions passed by the Gumastas Conference, resolution appealing to the working class to strengthen the Congress by joining the Congress; resolutions regarding Spain and Palestine; resolution regarding organization of Congress Committees in every village and in every Mohalla in every town and city; resolution demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and closing down of the Andaman Settlement; resolution according support to the Bombay Ministry in its decision regarding prohibition and recommending the introduction of Prohibition in the City of Bombay at an early date; resolution impressing on the Government the necessity of legislation to control moneylending, resolution congratulating Government on the release of Labour leaders and removal of bans on anti-imperialist organizations and urging them to take action towards the removal of the ban on the Communist Party of India.

ONLY CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Mr. Dongre supporting the resolution expressed surprise that the amendment should have been moved at all because it nullified the effect of the original resolution. He then enumerated the achievements of the Congress Ministry during the short period they were in office. If one were to look to what they had done, it would be seen that every action of theirs was praiseworthy. He welcomed criticism but he only suggested that they should be constructive and not destructive.

Mr. Zaiman supporting the amendment said, the amendment sought to suggest certain things to the Ministry. Section 124A was a black section in the Code and should be removed and there should be an All-India agitation regarding the arrest of Messrs. Batliwala and Pillay. If the Congress Cabinets found that they could not carry on, they should resign and come out to the electorate, in case it was found that the Governors were interfering with their work.

"SUB JUDICE"

Mr. Dondre said that the Premier of Madras had stated that the case of Mr. Batliwala was "sub judice", and did not want to say anything about the case at present, hence he thought that no useful purpose would be served by passing the amendment. He felt sure that after the case was over the Madras Government would do the needful.

Mr. Inamdar thought that amendment was not against the Congress Ministers and was not meant to embarrass them. On the contrary it was meant to strengthen their hands. Making certain suggestions to the Ministers by Congress should not be taken as saying something against the Ministers.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said that those who drafted the amendment would have thought better of it, if they had considered for a while whether they should include sections 144 and 124A in it or not. Removal of these sections was not in the hands of the Provincial Governments. It was a matter for Central Government. Regarding the arrest of Mr. Batliwala he said that they should wait till the case was over. The Congress Cabinet might take action even as they did in the case of Mr. Mehrally.

Mr. B. J. Mahire thought that no Government would give complete license to speak as one liked in contravention of Non-Violence. They would have to take action. The Congress Governments were bound down to the policy of Truth and Non-Violence and so long as people were ready to observe Non-Violence, there would be absolutely no necessity for resorting to Section 144 or 124A. If it was found that Congress Ministers were making use of these sections in a manner that it would hamper the onward march to freedom, on non-violence lines then it was the duty

of Congressmen to take action.

AMENDMENT

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni moved an amendment to the effect that the Conference while congratulating the Congress Ministries for all they had achieved during the short period of three months, viewed with alarm the arrests of Messrs. Batliwala and Pillay; the promulgation of Section 144 at Sholapur and the utterance of some Congress Ministers towards the Government while congratulating them to withdraw the cases against the two leaders and withdraw the order under section 144, in Sholapur and take steps for the removal of Section 124A from the Statute Book.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Kulkarni stated that arresting anyone under Section 124A, was in

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6.)

Sir Henry Gidney Sounds Warning Call To Anglo-Indian Parents

**DON'T HOLD YOUTH ALOOF FROM ANY
CONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL
MOVEMENT**

BANGALORE, Oct. 23. An appeal to the Anglo-Indian youth to educate their young men to completely reorientate their outlook on India and identify and associate themselves with the rest of India, not as aliens to it, but as true citizens of their motherland, was made last evening by Sir Henry Gidney addressing the students of the Baldwin Boys' High School on the subject of "The Anglo-Indian youth."

PLEA FOR UNITY. This reorientation, said Sir Henry, could in his opinion be achieved by unity in their ranks and co-operative effort. This could best be done by the formation of an Anglo-Indian Youth Movement on proper constructive and national lines. It was possible for them to identify themselves with the rest of India and he wanted them one and all to disrobe themselves of their preconceived fancies and prejudices and make a serious effort for a united and co-operative movement, instilling into the minds of young men a sense of discipline and loyalty and service to each other.

He said: "I want you young men and young women of to-day, you who will be the fathers and mothers of to-morrow, to stir yourselves and immediately to awaken from your communal slumber and from your aloofness to the events that are happening to-day, to seize time by the forelock and to grasp this God-given opportunity with both your hands and so develop in your midst that feeling of communal unity and co-operation, which is so tragically absent from your ranks to-day and develop that feeling of pride for your motherland that need for co-operative action and responsibility, without which, I am sure, as night follows day, you will be left out of the race for advance-

ment and progress to the goal of Dominion Status, which the rest of India, including the Englishmen here, are to-day endeavouring to attain on constitutional lines.

WARNING TO PARENTS. I want to warn you, parents, that as long as you, steeped as you are in the traditions and beliefs and usages of the past dead India, encourage, as you are doing your children by your apathy and indifference and by action and by precept to hold aloof from participating in any national movement based on constitutional lines and work for the progress of India, you are rendering a distinct disservice not only to your children, to your community and to your country, but mark my words, to your future generations, who when they find themselves excluded from any serious national consideration, will rise up and curse you."

In conclusion Sir Henry Gidney said: "It is my firm belief that if youth movements were started in the ranks of our young men and women in every home and city in India, in a few years time we would witness the development of a new spirit in a new community that will be the wanted not only of every Englishman but of every Indian and not as to-day, the unwanted of both. This is the youth movement that I visualise, this is the youth movement that we need and this is the youth movement that I beg of you every parent and every youngman and woman listening to me to-night to commence with as little delay as possible, for it is in this manner that we will save ourselves to be as useful to the future India as we have undoubtedly ruined ourselves not to be useful in the past India that is fast disappearing from our vision."—A. P.

Federation A Clever Ruse To Tighten British Hold On India

**MR. CHUDGAR'S ADDRESS IN STATES
PEOPLE'S MEETING**

From Our Correspondent, AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20. Yesterday in a meeting arranged by the local States People's institutions in Sheth Hansraj Pragnji Hall at 8 p.m. Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar on a mission of propaganda on behalf of forthcoming Kathiawar Political Conference to be held after a fortnight at Rajkot, said that he had come with a message of the Conference which required support and sympathy from every quarter.

Dealing with the question of Federation at length the speaker said: "It is a clever ruse of British Imperialism to strengthen its hold over India, but India has determined to fight any constitutional battle to reach the goal of independence. States are included for the purpose of making imperialist hands stronger to fight British Indian awakening. Congress has already declared its clear voice in opposition to the Federation. So also did the State's subjects. Under the scheme of Federation States have been offered a lion's share for no return except discussion of general question in the Federal Legislature and the tribute to come from their treasuries. Federal Legislature will have no right absolutely to discuss the questions of internal administration and personal extravagant habits of the Princes."

Speaking on the forthcoming Kathiawar Political Conference the speaker affirmed the audience that there will be one determination to fight for our right.

Comparing Princes' extravagant expenses at home and abroad Sjt. Chudgar said that when real servants of the people i.e. Congress Ministers are enthusiastic for betterment of standard of living and mitigate the miseries of the people, our Princes with 5 to 10 lacs of yearly expenses are more and more harassing the poor subjects.

Explaining about so-called Legislatures and Representative assemblies in several States he said that they are mere toys of the Princes with no power and voice at all.

Lastly speaking on the much debated question of presidential selection he said that we Kathiawar State's subjects by the said selection want to show to other Princes and Government that in-

spite Durbar Zopaldas has been forced to abdicate for self-respect 23 lacs of people of Kathiawar, his motherland give him place in their hearts as people's right King. We shall determine to fight till restoration of his 'Jagir' and for that if requires C. D. movement will be started if the Conference decided so.

He exhorted the Kathiawar people in Ahmedabad to enlist their names as Reception members of the Conference. The meeting dispersed at 10 p.m.

To-day he saw several merchants with local leaders and good number of Reception Members were enrolled. He left Ahmedabad to-night for Rajkot.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS

**Acharya Narendra Dev's
Plea**

EENARES, October 24. The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has organized an agitation for the release of all political prisoners of the province. Acharya Narendra Dev, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Damodar Swaroop Seth, the Secretary, accompanied by prominent released prisoners, have already toured a few districts to carry out the programme of their agitation. It is stated that there are as yet about 100 political prisoners in various jails of the Province.—A.P.

Hon. K. M. Munshi Enjoys Visit To The Reay Museum

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, October 23. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay, paid a visit to the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona on October 22. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leelavati Munshi and their youngsters. The Minister enjoyed seeing the Museum and appeared to be well-impressed with the useful potentialities of the entire show.

TOKIO REACTION TO BOYCOTT

**Japanese Consul Holds
India's Move Is Temporary
Phase**

BOMBAY, Oct. 23. The implications of the move in India to boycott Japanese goods as protest against the war now being waged by Japan against the Chinese people and its reactions in Japan were analysed by Mr. M. Ishikawa, Japanese Consul in Bombay, in the course of a special interview to the "United Press" this afternoon.

He said that Japan and India had been associated in trade relations with each other for more than half a century. The bond of trade relationship, so established, had brought about a mutual understanding between both countries it would not be in the interests of either country, therefore if India should come to hasty decision and antagonise Japan, who had always been on friendly terms with her.

VERDICT QUESTIONED. "Before India makes bold to pronounce a judgment on the Sino-Japanese conflict and takes action thereon, she must honestly ask herself if she has competently studied the Sino-Japanese relation to an extent that would entitle her to pass verdict. Has India taken the trouble to understand Far Eastern politics?"

COTTON PROBLEM. Asked if India boycotted Japanese goods it would harm the interests of Indian residents and merchants in Japan and whether Indian cotton trade would be affected as foreshadowed by the Japanese Consul General at Calcutta, Mr. Ishikawa said:

"Japan will not so quickly resort to stop buying Indian cotton as a retaliatory measure for boycott of Japanese goods by India. It is not true to say that Indian cotton has any monopoly in Japan. It is cheaper than cotton of other countries and is in great demand. Socialistic or Communist ideas, the Muslim intelligentsia and masses are equally not prepared to accept the idea of achieving freedom by force. In fact the Rajas, Nawabs, the Prime Ministers and Mr. Jinnah himself will probably be the first to desert from the Muslim army. Passion has triumphed over logic and sanity at Lucknow. Fortunately the triumph is not going to endure."

A Clear Issue. Effective and adequate safeguards for the rights and interests of Muslims and other minorities constitute the 'raison-d'être' of the League policy. It is for the Congress now to take its decision. The challenge, that 'No Hindu leader speaking with any authority shows any concern or genuine desire' for a settlement with Muslims, is a serious challenge. The Congress can ill afford to ignore it. The issue is now very clear. Those who rightly or wrongly claim to hold the reins of leadership among Mussalmans, are now determined that the Congress will not have a free hand in establishing a direct contact with Muslim masses. The

success or failure of either side in winning one or two bye-elections cannot be considered as the correct test of real leadership or influence. History has proved it time and again that mutual faith and confidence constitute the true criterion. Every community in India is a stranger to the parliamentary democracy sought to be introduced in a land where capitalism and feudalism are thriving side by side. The task of harmonizing these conflicting systems, if accomplished, would be the greatest miracle of the age.

TEMPORARY PHASE. In conclusion Mr. Ishikawa said:

"Japan does not look with any seriousness on the threatened boycott of Japanese goods in India. She is fully aware that owing to the low purchasing capacity of Indians, India cannot maintain or prolong a boycott so long as Japan is able to supply cheap goods in India. The boycott may be a temporary sentimental phase, which must pass off as soon as facts are known to vindicate Japan in the step she is obliged to take. This will not be very long."—United Press.

THE LEAGUE SESSION AT LUCKNOW

(Continued from Page 6.)

tical power. But when one ponder over this question, other aspects arise for consideration. Self-organization and full development are not possible without freedom and freedom is not possible without a united front and effort. If every community big or small, were to seek separately for political power it will not acquire it even until the Greek Calends. To the question asked by the permanent President of the League, whether the Congressmen think that they can single-handed as a party prevent the inauguration in the near future of the All-India Federation scheme the Congress and allied groups might pertinently ask if the League also seriously thinks that it will be able without the co-operation of the Congress to translate its ideal of full independence into a reality. Will he realize that assuming the Congress "to be far from occupying the seat of authority" the Muslim League is still farther?

Passion And Sanity. "A fair deal first and everything afterwards," does not doubt summarize the whole of his address. But this could or should have been done without propounding the ideal of attaining independence by means which need not be lawful or legitimate. Keeping in view the geographical distribution of Muslim population in India, can any one for a moment imagine that Muslims will secure independence by resort to force particularly when the major organization in the country is committed to a pledge of non-violence? What ever changes it might have had, have been minimized by the League ranging itself deliberately against the Congress and by alienating the support of the great mass of Muslim opinion which in the present conditions is bound to subscribe to the creed of non-violence. Mr. Jinnah ought to have realized that if India is far from prepared to be led towards Socialistic or Communist ideas, the Muslim intelligentsia and masses are equally not prepared to accept the idea of achieving freedom by force. In fact the Rajas, Nawabs, the Prime Ministers and Mr. Jinnah himself will probably be the first to desert from the Muslim army. Passion has triumphed over logic and sanity at Lucknow. Fortunately the triumph is not going to endure."

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Our C. P. Letter IRRIGATION RATES REDUCED

**Govt. Plans To Retrench
Secretariat Expenditure**

From Our Correspondent, NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Khadi cloth presented by the Prime Minister to H. E. Sir Hyde Gowen was worn by him when he presided over the Cabinet meeting held last week.

IRRIGATION RATES REDUCED. It is understood C. P. Government have decided to reduce the present irrigation rate of Rs. 3/8 per acre to Rs. 2/4 per acre.

It is understood that the Government has appointed Mr. Higher, an ex-Under Secretary and retired servant as an officer to investigate the ways and means of retrenchment in the Civil Secretariat at Nagpur.

Mr. Higher has started his work. It was for the first time that a European Civilian came forward to defend his scheme before a hostile mob.

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Task Before Congressmen In Country

(Continued From Page 7.)

The resolution was duly seconded and passed.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION. Mrs. Yamunabai Hiriker moved a resolution to the effect that compulsory primary education should be introduced by the Government throughout the Presidency as early as possible. In the course of her speech she said that though there might be compulsory education in the Dadar Ward, yet it was upto to the Conference to take a broad view. There was no compulsory primary education all over the Presidency and, secondly the present system of education required to be completely overhauled. She considered that Education should take the first place among all the nation building activities of the Government.

Mrs. Behare seconded the resolution suggested that there ought to be intensification of primary education in the rural areas. There were thousands of educated unemployed to-day in the country and their services should be utilized towards educating the people of the rural area.

Mr. Abhoy Patel supporting the resolution suggested that the system of education should be so overhauled that it developed a sense of nationalism among the youth of the country.

RECOGNIZE HINDI. A resolution urging the Government of Bombay to recognize Hindi as one of the Provincial languages of the Presidency, was passed.

Mr. Manpre moved a resolution to the effect that public meetings by the tenants of B. D. D. Chawls should be allowed to be held on the vacant plots near B.D.D. Chawls; condemning the action of the Manager of the chawls in this respect and appreciating the work done by the World Young Men's Association.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni and was passed.

Science and Industry

NEW MACHINE "SEES, HEARS AND FEELS"

A tireless automatic machine, which "sees, hears and feels," has been placed in operation at the Ford River Rouge Plant for inspection of the valve push rods, a small accurately finished engine part.

The device, which utilizes photo-electric cells and radio amplification to work its wonders, inspects valve push rods for hardness, hidden fissures and accuracy of dimension. Ford standards demand precision to one ten thousandth of an inch. The machine performs 11 distinct operations so rapidly that 42 push rods are inspected each minute. Those which do not meet rigid specifications are rejected.

First the push rods are checked for hardness. An automatic scleroscope works in connection with an "electric eye." A diamond tipped weight drops on the push rod. If the hardness is correct, the weight rebounds to a predetermined height, intercepts a light beam, and the electric eye actuates a mechanism which passes the push rod. Push rods that are not hard enough are rejected.

In the second operation, a hammer strikes the side of the valve push rod. By "listening" to the pitch and duration of the resulting sound, the machine determines instantly whether push rod structure is without defect.

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Advt.

MAKING WOOD FIRE-PROOF

Forest Department
Evolve New Formula

That even the famous insurance firm of Lloyd's charges an annual premium as low as 6d. per £100 (of house value) on wooden houses and charges the same amount on masonry houses is sufficient to explore the fire togety regarding wood houses. This is what the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, says in its pamphlet on "Fire-proofing of wood," now published.

As regards heavier structures of wood, a lower insurance premium, says the Institute, is actually accepted on mill-type-wood structures in factories and industrial buildings than on unprotected steel buildings. The fire insurance rate charged for inflammable oil-treated timber highway and railway bridges (of which there are several thousands in the United States of America and Canada) is often as low as 0.4 per cent., and most railways do not care even to ensure but carry the insurance themselves. Again the rate of fire insurance on wood structures is much lower than that on steel structures on bridges.

TOLL OF FIRE
Although no actual statistics are available, it has been estimated that less than 0.1 per cent. of thatched huts, of which there are a million all over India, are destroyed by fire before they disintegrate due to rot or other causes. If the thatch of these houses is given a "soaking treatment" in a fire proof chemical, it is probable that the loss of thatched houses from fire will be reduced to a very small fraction of what it is now.

These facts demonstrate sufficiently well that fire-proofing is not always essential where wood is employed for buildings, though it is definitely indicated when a special danger of fire exists as in a kitchen or a roller house. What is more important than fire-proofing is the taking of precautions to prevent a fire from starting and also to design the structures in such a way that if a fire starts it is localised and does not spread rapidly to other parts of the structure.

NOT "ABSOLUTELY" FIRE-PROOF

There is no chemical treatment so far known which can make timber absolutely fire-proof just as there is no treatment known which can protect steel or concrete from the effects of a fire when intense heat is generated. For steel loses practically all its strength at 500 deg. and concrete completely disintegrates at the same temperature. The phrase "fire-proofing of wood" should not therefore be taken too literally. It really means "fire-retarding wood." All that can be done to promote the strength of wood against fire is so to treat it with chemicals that it does not burn at a flame and the progress of fire into structural wood is retarded considerably. How this can be done is explained in the pamphlet, and the main principles underlying the modern "fire-proofing" treatment of wood are discussed. The principal properties of fire-proofing chemicals and the methods adopted for injecting them into wood under pressure or allowing timber to soak in such chemicals are briefly described. A few formulae which can be used with advantage for superficial fire-proofing treatment with a suitably constituted lime wash or oil paint and a formula for fire-proofing straw or thatch grass are also given.

The Timber Development Officer, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad, on application, to give any further information on this subject that may be required.

Jhansi Kisans' Demands

JHANSI, October 22.

A District Kisan Conference was held under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Jogikar in the village of Eabina. A large number of delegates besides workers attended.

In the course of his address, Mr. Jogikar said, "We stand for uprooting imperialism, capitalism, the zamindari and taluqdari systems and the Indian States. In short, the whole of the present structure. But we could only do that after capturing the political machinery."

The conference adopted a resolution demanding the abolition of zamindari. Another resolution sympathising with the Spanish Government and the Chinese People was also passed.—A.P.

500-MILE GLASS RIBBON

Record-Breaking Run Is
Made Lasting 139 Days

A ribbon of glass 500 miles long and 51 inches wide was produced recently in a record-breaking run at the Ford Motor Company plant in Dearborn. The great glass sheet is the longest ever produced in the Ford glass plant and company engineers said they believed it was the longest ever made anywhere.

Molten glass at a temperature of 2,200 degrees flowed into the rollers continuously for 139 consecutive days in establishing the record run. The round-the-clock scheduled was maintained as long as possible because glass making is a delicate business in which interruptions cause many complications. "The fact we were able to operate without a halt for more than four and one-half months shows both that the complicated machinery was in top condition and that the 'mix' was of uniformly high quality," it was stated. "This uniformity is made possible by constant checks all along the line, but even then you've got to have some luck to get off a run like this."

"More than 86 tons of molten glass flowed into the rollers every day of the run, and although the rollers are water cooled the terrific heat finally caused them to oxidize slightly. The glass began to stick, and the run was over."

Plant statisticians got out their pencils as new rollers were being rushed into place, and figured that the great strip was produced at the rate of 3.4 miles, or 76,000 square feet a day, and that the total run amounted to 250 acres of high quality glass weighing 12,037 tons.

The glass strip is cooled very slowly to prevent flaws and then is cut into convenient lengths for its trip through the grinding and polishing machines, after which it is assembled as safety glass.

FUTURE OF ART SILK INDUSTRY IN INDIA

New Mills In Bombay

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

In an interview to the Press, the author of "Japanese Menace in India" and well-known economist Mr. Jamnadas Udani stated that the history of art silk industry is simply romantic. U. S. A. and Japan have made tremendous progress in this industry. Italy, Germany and England also have captured their respective shares. The demand for art silk cloth all over the world has been rapidly increasing. India imported during the last two years averaged 7,00,00,000 yards of art silk cloth from Japan alone. Our textile industry, though well advanced and well established, was confined to cotton fabric and yarn manufacturing only. We only had a few small mills to weave art silk cloth in this country, and they were doing well. But the conditions changed when India and Japan agreed to the present treaty of commerce between both countries on 1st April of this year. The custom tariff on art silk was raised to 62-1/2 p.c. or 4 to 5 annas per square yard, which, when actually worked out means about 150 to 200 per cent. There is no industry in this country which enjoys as much protection as the art silk industry now does. This changed condition attracted the attention of our industrialists and in last six months about half a dozen new mills to weave art silk are constructed and now working in India.

Rapid preparations to construct two big mills in Bombay are already made.

A Motion Withdrawn

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

In view of the assurance given by the Government that an enquiry was made, the adjournment motion of Mr. Niarullah in the U. P. Legislative Council, to discuss the "extremely unsatisfactory replies of Government" relating to the presence of the C. I. D. reporters at political meetings in general and at the recent Muslim League session in particular was withdrawn by the mover.—United Press.

ORPHAN CHILDREN RESCUED

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU ROAD, Oct. 21.
On October 19 at Sowta two miles from Dahanu Road, both father and mother of two young girls aged 6 and 2 died of starvation underneath a tree the same day. The orphan children have been rescued by the Church of the Brethren mission.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S EXAMPLE

Fulay's Appeal To C. P.
Govt. To Order Textile
Inquiry

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.
In a Press statement, Mr. R. W. Fulay, President of the Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation, Nagpur, congratulates the Bombay Government for setting up the Bombay Textile Wages Enquiry Committee. He hopes that workers can now confidently expect redress of their grievances, at least partially. Mr. Fulay relates various grievances of textile and 'bid' workers of the Province and the employees of Government Press and Rotary Works at Jabulpore, and requests the Government of the Central Provinces to set up a similar committee of enquiry with workers' representatives on it.—United Press.

Drastic Retrenchment In Frontier Administration Expenses

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

The Associated Press understands that the Frontier Ministry is contemplating to make a drastic retrenchment in the administration expenditure, and to divert the savings to educational, medical and agricultural relief.—A. P.

WHY BRITISH LABOUR VOTED FOR REARMAMENT

(Continued From Page 6)
should best in mind the anxiety of Lord Nuffield to place his resources at the disposal of the nation, was contained, it is believed, in a sensational and confidential report submitted in April to certain Labour Party and Trade Union leaders. This memorandum, it would appear, was not without effect and contributed to no little extent towards the final decision of those leaders to support the Government's rearmament programme. Entitled "Industrial Policy Relating to Defence—A Plan for Labour," the document was drawn up by a Mr. James Macphree of Goldman Lambert and Partners, Industrial Research and Development, operating from Aldwych House London. Mr. Macphree, who works closely with his partner, Mr. Bosworth Goldman, of Willington Square, is described on the Continent—and especially in Central Europe—as "Labour Party Expert" on arms matters. The gist of the report, as it is received, was as follows:

The National Government proposed to spend £1,500,000,000 on rearmament. If Labour took up a negative attitude to this programme, it would lay itself open to two charges, which might or might not be legitimate; firstly, of imperilling national security, and secondly, of opposing measures which a Labour Government in power would be compelled to adopt.

The Labour Party was, therefore, urged to attack the Government plan on the grounds that it encouraged profiteering, did not secure an equitable distribution of the profits made from the armaments boom among the workers, etc. Profiteering rings, the report declared, must be smashed and Labour should, "by increasing the efficiency of the process of rearmament, earn the goodwill of the armed forces and provide a future Labour Government with a better weapon for the execution of its own policy."

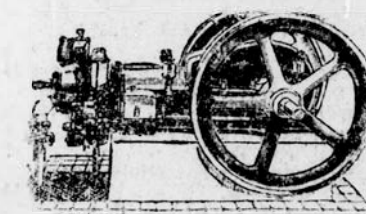
Lines Of Attack

Special emphasis was laid by the report on the need for Labour to secure for the workers a more equitable share of the vast expenditure without resorting to factious strikes. Part 2 of the report, dealing with the lines of attack, suggested that these should be taken up by the trade unions whose influence on foreign policy would thereby be enhanced. In particular it was proposed that a National Technical and Production Panel should be established by the Labour Party Executive, "designed ultimately, to work in close co-operation with the Ministry of Defence" and that this should be composed "not of well-known industrialists who have their own interests at heart but of the keenest brains from executive positions who have their country's interests at heart." Most significant of all was the emphasis on the importance of preventing "the national rearmament programme from being operated by certain individual concerns to the exclusion of others."

Following this, the report called attention to the "action of the present Government in itself engaging in the manufacture of components as in the shadow factories and financing the establishment of assembly factories

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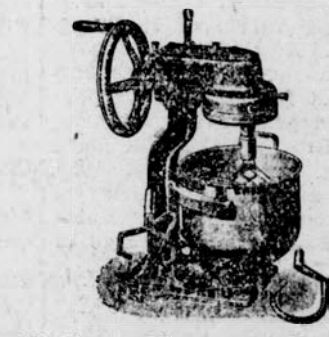


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and Roaster

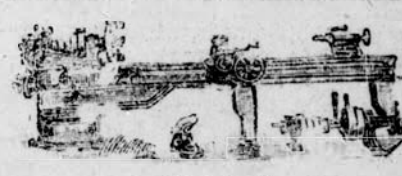
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attached to a limited number of individual concerns. Instead of utilising the work of all existing manufacturers of components, while reserving for itself the function of assembly and the powers of control thereby conferred. Then, the report continued, in the

survey of industrial resources it would soon be found that many important and highly efficient manufacturing concerns which were anxious to place their resources and skill at the disposal of the nation have been ignored. The most obvious example is that

of Lord Nuffield's aero-engine factory." The report concluded with the recommendation that the penal should determine the best types and costs of machine tools and then call upon the Government to disclose the prices actually paid.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 23.
B I N's s.s. Varella of 1926 reg. tons, Capt. A. Danbrook, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.
Volkart Bros. s.s. Norfolk Maru of 4020 reg. tons, Capt. Z. Wakabayashi, arrived from Kobe via Italia, Santonino, Manila, Kalamang and Marmagoa with cargo of sugar and seed.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 23.
B I N's s.s. Vita of 1955 reg. tons, Capt. F. Harrison, sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi, Fort Okha and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.
L. Edwards s.s. Ehrenfels of 4763 reg. tons, Capt. G. Leitlof, sailed for Antwerp via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.
F and O S N's s.s. Cathay of 8746 reg. tons, Capt. H. R. Rhodes, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

J. Finlay's s.s. Clan Macindoe of 2775 reg. tons, Capt. H. Andrews, sailed for Galie via Marmagoa in ballast.
B I N's s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg. tons, Capt. A. C. Miller, sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, October 23.
 The following vessels booked for loading on 23-10-37:—
S.S. Jeypore (M.M.) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo, Penang and Port Swettenham.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, October 23.
1 Kenya, 4646 Durban 27-10-37, M.M.
2 Warfield, 3705, U. Kingdom 26-10-37, M.M.
3 City of Simla, 5955, Karachi 25-10, K. Nixon.
7 Ehrenfels, 4775, Karachi 23-10, L. Edwards.
B. P. Station Cathay, 8716, London, 23-10, M.M.
14 California, 9930 Liverpool, 28-10-37, Anchor Line.
16 Manela, 5041, U. Kingdom, 2-11-37, M.M.

Victoria Dock

1 Golconda 3203, Calcutta 25-10-37, M.M.
3 Vita 1935 Karachi 23-10-37, M.M.
6 Santagata, 2747, Port Said, 1-11-37, L. Dreyfus.
14 Hashemi, 298, M.-Coast, 23-10-37, S. Hassum and Co.
16 Indira, 278, Singapore, 24-10-37, New Dholera Steamship, Ltd.
Prince's Dock
B Jalapadama, 2325, Rangoon 25-10-37, S. N. Co.
F. Alavi, 2151, Jeddah, 2-11-37, T. Morrison.
L. Khosrou 2471, N.F., N.F. T. Morrison.
N/O Irrawadi, 634, M.-Coast, 22-10-37, S. N. Co.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Viceroy of India 25-10-37 P & O
Durenda 26-10-37 P & O S N
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O S N
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O S N
Strathnaver, 26-10-37, P. and O. S. N.
Rajputana 28-10-37 P and O. S. N.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macindoe, 22-10-37, J. F. City of Benares 23-10-37, K. Nixon.
FROM SYDNEY
Mongolia, 6-11-37, P and O. S. N.
FROM OSLO
Simla 27-10-37, L. Edwards.
FROM GENOA
Victoria 30-11-37, L. Triestino.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 30-10-37, N. Y. Kaisha
Italy Maru, 24-10-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 21-10-37 P & O S N
Celebes Maru 8-11-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Victoria, 3-11-37, L. T.
FROM HAMBURG
Aagtekerr 26-10-37, L. Edwards.
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes, 30-10-37, F. F. Campbell.
New Orleans 8-11-37, L. Edwards.
Potter 24-10-37, L. Edwards.
FROM JEDDAH
Alavi, 23-10-37, T. M.
FROM BASRA
Bandra 21-10-37, M. M.
Varella, 23-10-37, M. M.
FROM DURBAN
Tatara 30-10-37, M. M.
Karanja, 13-11-37, M. M.
FROM KARACHI
Kybfels 20-10-37, L. Edwards.
Wartenfels, 23-10-37, L. E.
Manela 22-10-37, M. M.
Vita 28-10-37, M. M.
FROM RANGOON
Natarana, 24-10-37, M. M.
Garmula, 24-10-37, M. M.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O.
Warfield 26-10-37 M M & Co.
Manela 2-11-37 P and O S N
Mongolia 6-11-37 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 30-10-37 P and O
FOR PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon
FOR SYDNEY
Starthard 18-11-37 P and O
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, 21-10-37, Anchor Line, Ltd.
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon
City of Simla, 10-11-37, Killick Nixon.
California, 28-10-37, Anchor Line.
FOR HAMBURG
Wartenfels 23-10-37 L. Edwards.
Falkenfelds, 25-10-37, E.
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 12-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres. F. Adams, 26-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 15-11-37, L. Triestino.
FOR GENOA
Victoria 3-11-37, L. Triestino.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Biancamano 1-11-37, L. Triestino.
Rajputana 28-10-37, P & O.
Anjo Maru, 22-10-37, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA
Antoniotta Costa, 23-10-37, L. Triestino.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 2-11-37, T. Morrison.
FOR BASRA
Varella 23-10-37, M. M.
Bandra 27-10-37, M. M.
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 27-10-37, M. M.
Tairia 10-11-37, M. M.
B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Manela 21-10-37
 S.S. Falkenfelds 21-10-37
 City of Simla 21-10-37
 California 21-10-37
 Antoniotta Costa 22-10-37
 Vita 22-10-37
 Strathmore (boats) 22-10-37
 Noorjehan 22-10-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 23.
S.S. Warfield for Hull:—640 bags myrabolam R S Tata.
For Antwerp:—60 bales cotton raw A Fodar.
S.S. Manela for London:—128 drums casor oil A Hargovindas; 12 hhd. chutney N K Jassawala; 16 bales cotton rags C Nanalai; 1400 bags groundnut oil cake P H Kassam.
For Havre:—240 bags mustard-seeds B Balwant; 107 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 248 bags mustard-seeds S M Rajgor.
S.S. California for Liverpool:—250 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 31 bales wool raw C Lister; 24 bales wool raw V Omersey; 14 bales wool raw V Virchand.
S.S. Gardania for Hull:—4663 bags linsed K Devchand.
S.S. Falkenfelds for Antwerp:—20 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.
For Rotterdam:—54 bags kang grain B Balwant.
For Hamburg:—4560 bags groundnut oil cake A Omerbhoy; 140 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas; 33 bags gum B Jaffer; 15 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 155 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 89 bags gum S Khetsey.
For Gothenburg:—28 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 60 bales cotton twist L O Vora.
S.S. Norfolk Maru for New York:—446 cases condiments E Spin; 55 bales cotton rags C Nanalai; C2 bags flea seed S M Rajgor.
For Philadelphia:—30 bales goat skins D Abraham.
For New Orleans:—230 coils old hemp ropes Patel and Co.
S.S. Jeypore for Yokohama:—110 tons iron scrap C Nanalai; 180 bundles tin clippings M Takada.
For Kobe:—260 tons scrap iron Falz and Co.
S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—210 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 18 bales cotton raw G K Dosea; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 1090 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 365 bales cotton raw L Famji; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi.
For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 23.
S.S. City of Kobe, agents J. Finlay, from Hull:—50 drums plaster of Paris; 89 loose steel tyres; 48 bags stearic acid; 48 coils m. s. hoops; 247 loose tees; 30 loose channels; 1056 cases paint; 1340 cases disinfectant fluid; 42 barrels alum; 50 loose steel tyres; 100 drums turpentine substitute; 182 drums washing blue; 102 d.jhns. acetic acid; 215 cases metal polish; 300 drums linsed oil; 83 cases machinery.

From Middlebrough:—50 loose chequered plates; 60 cases ammonium bicarbonate; 51 d.jhns. acetic acid; 600 loose steel angles; 60 loose steel flats; 108 loose steel channels.
 From Dunkirk:—4064 bundles m. s. round bars; 227 bundles m. s. angles; 9131 bundles m. s. round rods; 410 coils black annealed wire.
 From Port Sudan:—3907 bales sakel cotton.
 From Port Said:—1298 bales cotton.

S.S. Cathay, agents M. Mackenzie, from London:—38 cases stamp paper; 60 cases varnish; 68 bags condensed meat; 91 cases books; 34 cases sples of oster-milk; 76 cases electric cable; 43 cases electric control jeans and machinery; 25 cases electric bulbs; 62 cases confectionery; 97 packages chassis; 79 cases provisions; 93 loose tyre outer covers; 35 cases boot polish; 85 cases wine; 530 cases whisky; 50 cases bottled lacquer; 90 cases gin; 40 cases batteries; 99 cases medicines; 38 cases chemicals; 50 cases cyder; 66 cases auto parts; 648 single tubes; 60 bags cochenal; 126 cases machinery; 36 bundles fish; 116 packages oil stores and end peas; 291 cases biscuits; 31 drums printing ink; 234 loose tyres; 100 cases fruit salt; 170 cases tyres and accessories; 61 drums paint; 101 drums cement; 4816 sacks portland cement; 80 bundles cycle rims.

From Basle:—252 barrels aniline colour.
 From Amsterdam:—36 cases confectionery.
 From Bordeaux:—63 cases brandy.
 From Charente:—130 cases brandy.
 From Havre:—160 drums Indico grains.
 From Rotterdam:—21 cases weaving machinery; 300 bags farina starch.
 From Zurich:—145 cases embroidered cotton piece goods.
 From Gibraltar:—376 bales cotton.
 From Calamata:—600 cases figs.
 From Aden:—105 bags chora; 25 bags alkali; 25 cases confectionery.

S.S. Nurjehan, agents T. Morrison, from Calcutta:—275 bales hessian cloth; 4074 tons coal; 50 bales b. twills; 70 bales gunny cloth.
 From Tuticorin:—25 cases cone yarn; 51 cases cotton yarn; 12 bags cardamoms.
 From Madras:—25 bales cotton raw; 33 cases rubber solutions; 99 bundles leather washers.
 From Calcutta:—220 chests tea; 6056 bags groundnut kernels; 130 jottas coir rope; 71 bundles coir fibre.
 From Vizagapatam:—329 bags peepal seed.
 From Cochin:—100 cases cashew kernels; 158 bags pepper; 40 cases crepe rubber; 350 bags groundnuts.
 From Panaji:—729 bags cocoanuts.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 22		
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London today:—		
Name of Company	Latest	Prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ord	78	10 0
Stock		
Atlas Elect and Genl. Trust	0	5 6
Ordinary		
Bank of London and S America	6	11 6
B. B. and C. I. Railway		
Ordinary Stock	112	10 0
Borneo Ltd. Ordinary	0	8 6
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1	1 3
Cables and Wireless (Hold- ing) Ord Stw	63	10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	0	13 3
Lans' Ltd. Ordinary	0	13 3
Cross and Blackwell New Ord	0	1 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2	16 3
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent pref Stk	31	5 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust	103	0 0
Defd Stk	6	16 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5	15 6
J. Lyons and Co. 'A' Ord	0	7 6
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0	7 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ordinary	0	4 0
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0	6 3
Shahdara Saharapur L Railway	94	0 0
4 1/2 per cent Deb		
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0	9 6

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 23.		
December	223.70	+130
January	227.80	+10
February	227.80	+10
April	227.30	+130

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on October 2nd carries gold to the value of about £285,000.

The market has ruled quiet. Offering have been somewhat smaller in volume and modest American commercial demand, together with Continental purchases and some bear covering, have sufficed to absorb them and to impart a slightly steadier tone. India has sold on balance and speculators have resold whilst there have also been some sales on China account.

Prices to-day at 15.75 for cash and 15.15 for forward are respectively the same as, and 1/16d above those of a week ago.

News of the large shipments of silver now being made from Hongkong to London has been quietly received and with the technical position now greatly improved prices would probably respond readily to any renewal of demand from India. Such a renewal may perhaps be expected fairly soon after the close of the monsoon season.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 27th September to midday on the 4th October:—

IMPORTS.	
Hongkong	£142,390
British India	15,210
New Zealand	2,557
France	5,915
Germany	1,353
Japan	3,100
Other countries	4,172
	£173,774

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	
Adon	£27,023
Egypt	11,950
Arabia	4,039
France	1,539
Netherlands	18,565
Norway	1,453
Portugal	1,514
Sweden	1,213
Other countries	2,000
	£62,339

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.
 The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 30th September to the 6th October was 4.85 3/4 and the lowest 4.84 3/4.

Statistics for the month of September 1937.

Bar Silver per oz. std.—
 Cash delivery Two months' deliver. 19.15/16d.
 Lowest price 19.3/4d. 19.11/16d.
 Average:— 19.39/4d. 19.10/16d.

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LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following report dated Oct. 6:—

GOLD.
 The bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £23,406,625 on the 29th ultimo, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Refuge capital which for years has been seeking sanctuary from the dangers of devaluation is once again "taking over" in gold which it forsook precipitately during the gold scare earlier this year. The very strong demand for holding purposes has raised prices at "fixing" as high as 30 over the arbitrage parity for shipment to New York, and after fixing deals have shown even wider premiums. About £4,600,000 has been dealt in at the daily fixing during the week, and large amounts have been done after fixing.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 27th September to midday on the 4th October:—

IMPORTS	
British South Africa	£1,727,426
British West Africa	117,941
Tanganyika Territory	5,712
Kenya	4,023
British India	216,282
British Guiana	6,658
New Zealand	49,653
Belgium	1,077,557
France	5,562
Germany	13,992
Netherlands	79,130
Switzerland	20,851
Other countries	8,385
	£3,333,633

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	
Central and South America	£3,230,184
British India	1,001,815
Finland	5,503
France	10,725
Netherlands	22,765
Switzerland	189,032
Belgium	48,517
Germany	17,361
Other countries	305,524
	£5,254,162

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PLENTY OF RUBBER SUPPLY

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

There was a weak Market on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, but on Friday and Saturday the tone was steadier as was also the opening on Monday morning. In the course of the day on Monday a weaker tone developed to be followed by pronounced weakness on Tuesday with a fall to a new low record in the present movement. The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 8-5/8d. done after 3-45 p.m. on Wednesday and the lowest 8-1/4d. done yesterday. This morning the tone was again easier with considerable liquidation in evidence and buyers very reserved. A slightly better tone has developed this afternoon and prices are about 1/8d. above the worst. The buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7-7/8d. per lb. and on the week prices show a decline of 1/16d. to 3/4d. per lb.

The weakness in Rubber is not due to anything inherent to the article itself. It is true that there is plenty of Rubber coming forward to supply immediate requirements but on the other hand stocks, particularly manufacturers' stocks, have been heavily depleted and under normal circumstances we believe that manufacturers would be taking steps to replenish their stocks and to provide for their Spring requirements, particularly at the present comparatively low level of prices.

Under the leadership of the Stock Exchanges in London, New York and elsewhere nearly all markets are easier. The civil war in Spain drags on keeping alive a constant fear that the efforts to localise it may at some time break down, while there is also a fear that the Japanese invasion of China might lead to international complications.

This state of affairs alone would be sufficient to depress Markets but to this must be added a widespread feeling that the period of excellent trade which manufacturers here and in America have enjoyed for so long and are still enjoying is showing signs of slackening off. An abrupt fall in the output of Steel in the U. S. A. is one indication while in Europe it is felt that the rushed rearmament programmes which have been the cause of heavy extra employment may be nearing completion, or at any rate slackening off to a certain extent.

Particularly as affecting Rubber, there is one bright spot in this morning's American news, namely that owing to the manufacture of the 1933

Cotton Markets Left Alone Speculators Await Farm Legislation Narrow Movement But Undertone Steady

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS ARE LEFT ALONE AND SPECULATORS ARE AWAITING FARM LEGISLATION. NEITHER BUYERS NOR SELLERS OF COTTON WERE INCLINED TO OPERATE FREELY WITH MOVEMENTS NARROW AND NO EVIDENCE OF A CHANGE IN THE DEADLOCK SEEN ON THE PREVIOUS DAY. THOUGH THE UNDERTONE WAS STEADY.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but was quiet and featureless. Hedging was light and the market was small with traders puzzled over the probable developments which are believed to depend upon the amount of cotton to be tied up in Government loans. There was a slight rise of activity on textiles and old prices.

Operators are inclined to await Farm Legislation whether it will be voluntary or compulsory in view of financial effects on the U.S. Budget. The Wall Street market opened steady but later on prices weakened.

NEW YORK MARKET. The market opened at a decline of one point with December 8.31 and reached 8.22 which was the lowest level. Later on prices improved 6 points from the lowest level and December was quoted 8.34 which was the highest level. In the afternoon the market was dull and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 8.48c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with a restricted business and closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 8.82c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 4.77. There was Continental buying which met with light hedging. There was some straddle selling which was offset by trade calling and buying by a local speculator. The market closed unchanged to one point down.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton futures market was again easy and Giza futures closed 14 to 6 points down with spot cotton 5 points lower at 7.52. Uppers were unchanged to 2 points up with spot cotton 2 points down at 6.3d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with scattered covering. Sakels gained 3 to 15 points and Ashmouni futures were to 7 points higher.

LOANS ON EGYPTIANS. Late on Monday it was announced that the Government had decided to authorize the Credit Agricole Bank to make advances to growers against holdings not exceeding 300 cantars on the basis of 85 per cent of the market value of the cotton when mortgaged, the loans to carry no obligation to deposit margins in the event of a subsequent decline.

CONSTRUCTIVE EFFECT. The market as a whole placed a constructive interpretation on this decision. At the next session there was some liquidation during early dealings on the part of those operators who had anticipated direct intervention in the market, but most bulls maintained, and some increased their position in the belief that the loans will lead to an intensification of the present holding movement and, with straddle lifting purchases on Liverpool account, prominent, prices advanced smartly all round in spite of a considerable weight of selling against fixations. In the absence of any solid trade support, however, the market has since shown a reactionary tendency.

LIGHT HEDGES. Hedges have continued light, while recessions have usually attracted scattered export buying, but fixings have exerted further pressure, and, with bulls unwilling to increase their commitments in view of the weak trend of American cotton and the disappointing demand from mills prices have lost material ground. Inquiry from the Continent for early shipment is fairly active and interest from Lancashire, which had subsided before the Government's intentions were known again shows signs of reviving, but spinners bids are mostly sharply below the market, and only a small volume of new business has actually materialized.

The recent strengthening of current futures months in relation to distant ones is worthy of attention. The tendency is a reflection of the high spot bases which are being maintained in consequence partly of the prevailing holding movement and partly of the fact that demand is focused mainly on medium grades. Most traders anticipate sharp recessions in Ashmouni spot premiums, accompanied by a re-establishment of carrying-premiums in later Uppers months when arrivals begin to accumulate, but in the case of Giza 7, present indications suggest that the proportion of medium grades in the crop is likely to be relatively small and earlier anticipations that the record production of this growth would result in a declining basis and substantial carrying-premiums are now being revised.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. December Highest (11-10 a.m.) 8.34-02 N. Y. December Lowest (10-7 a.m.) 8.28-04 Liverpool January Highest 4.78-02 Liverpool January Lowest 4.75-01 Messrs. Bischoffberger, Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends: New York:— Don't think market will change much either way for near future pending

BOMBAY COTTON Extremely Dull Session

Bombay, Oct. 23. In the absence of any fresh development in foreign markets, the local market was extremely dull with a restricted turnover. In sympathy with a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 164 1/2 for Broach A/M, delivery and with scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 164 1/4. The market remained quiet but steady at this level. Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M 165 0 0
Oomra D/J 141 0 0
Oomra March 145 8 0
Bengal D/J 129 8 0
Bengal March 133 0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 23.	
Bengal F.G.	151/54
C. P. 1	144/47
C. P. 2	144/47
Arvi	144/47
Barar	134/37
Khandesh	129/32
Jajin/Sailu	129/32
Burwah Sanavadi	132/36
Mathia	114/19
Broach Fine	156/50
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	190/92
Surat	230/102
Nasvadi	207/103
Kampla	230/23

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 23	
In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday, This year.
Khandesh	7
Barar and Nagar	6
Central Province	7
Total Oomras	1,342
Dholera	890
N W Provinces	101
Sind Punjab	1,208
Broach	14,637
Courpalla and Dharwar	3,291
Westerns Northern	5,521
Cocanada	12
Tinnevely and Cambodia	809
Egyptian, African and	158
Sudan	4,820
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	38
Total	5,164

Exports From Bombay

Bombay, Oct. 23	
In full-pressed bales	1st Sept to 21st Oct Yesterday, This year.
Europe	381
Japan and China	29,472
Coast Ports	1,350
Up-country by Rail	1,150
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	46,783
Total	2,881

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date	355,200	289,400
Stock yesterday	75,000	80,000
Exports to date	135,900	136,700
Stock at Ports	314,300	249,400
Stock at Interior	206,000	217,900
Stock at Liverpool	77,900	78,100
Visible Supply	642,700	591,200
Quantity in Sight	619,900	546,600
Quantity out of sight	254,000	286,600

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay	2,337
Receipts into Bombay	68,003
Receipts into Bombay	54,130
same time last season	13,873

Cotton Straddles

NEW YORK COTTON	New York Oct. 23.
December	8.21
January	8.15
March	8.09
May	8.08
July	8.09
October	8.20
Middling Spot	8.34

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans Oct. 23.	
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GOLD & SILVER Steady Undertone

Bombay, Oct. 23. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate support in silver. Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-0-8 and London/Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 145.22. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.95 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d, for spot and forward at 19 7/8d. and 19 13/16d. respectively. There was little general selling and buyers were scarce. The market was quiet. Later on there were small buyers at fixed prices but there was no offering. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices closed 5 to 20 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/64. The local market fairly steady with a moderate demand prices registered small improvement in silver while gold was quiet with a slight increase in offerings. The undertone of the market was good.

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GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 23. 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4 3 per cent 1951/54 100/13 4 per cent 1954 103/8 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 87 3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash 98/4 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 108/6 4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/4 4 per cent 1960/70 113/10 4 1/2 per cent 1965/60 118/12 5 per cent 1939/44 105/4 5 per cent 1940/43 108/4 5 1/2 per cent 1946/50 Loan 103/4 TAX FREE. 1 per cent 1954/63 112 1/2 per cent 1955/55 120/6 1 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore 112/12 1 per cent 1938 Mysore 123 CORPORATION DEBENTURES. 1 per cent 8 P.T. 1974 109/4 4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 108/8 1 per cent M. Deb. 1943 115 5 per cent 1954 131 1 per cent K.P. 1 1956 131 Market:—Steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 23.	
B. C. RATES T T U D 1/8 1/16	
LONDON	
Bank's selling T T 1 0/4	
Bank's buying T T 1 5/8	
Bank's selling D D 1 5/8	
Bank's buying D D 1 5/8	
Bank's selling 3 months 1 5/8	
NEW YORK	
Bank's selling T T 2 88 1/2	
Bank's buying T T 2 88 5/8	
PARIS	
Bank's selling T T 1 0/4	
Bank's buying T T 1 1/4	
JAPAN	
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2	
Bank's buying T T 77	
AMSTERDAM	
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8	
JAVA	
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8	
HONGKONG	
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4	
SHANGHAI	
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4	
SINGAPORE	
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4	
BERLIN	
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4	
CROSS RATES	
New York/London 4.95 3/16 22nd inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 23rd inst.	
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 23rd inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/16 23rd inst.	
Java/London 8.31 1/4 23rd inst.	
London/Paris 146.22 22nd inst.	
London/Belgium 28.38 1/4 22nd inst.	
London/Switzerland 21.50 3/4 22nd inst.	
London/Berlin 12.32 22nd inst.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 22nd inst.	
London/New York 4.95 1/2 22nd inst.	
London/Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 22nd inst.	
London/Italy 94.13 22nd inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold £7-0-7 21st inst.	
Gold £7-0-3 22nd inst.	
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 21st inst.	
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 21st inst.	
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 22nd inst.	
Silver New York Ready 45 21st inst.	
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 22nd inst.	
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
MONEY	
Call 1/2 per cent.	
3 months 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 per cent.	
12 months 1 1/2 per cent.	
Tone: Easy.	

INDIAN COTTON

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Life. Be young, Bloomy & Buoyant
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OROEN-GOLD
THE SUPREME REVITALIZER &
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Absolute satisfaction guaranteed
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**THE ORIENTAL MEDICAL
STORES,**
Anand Bhuvan, Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

**Bolinder's
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MILLS &
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Gas, Hand.
Large stock from
Rs. 40 to 500.
20 years experience
at disposal.
DINSHAW & Co.,
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Value Of Wardha Conference

Will Change Whole Outlook
Of Education, Says
Dr. Mahmud

WARDHA, Oct. 24. A general exodus of Congress leaders from here has begun and many of those who had been participating in the Education Conference are turning their steps to Calcutta for another spell of deliberations at the A.I.C.C. meeting. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Gopabandhu Choudhary, Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Vishwanath Das have left for Calcutta.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. B. G. Kher said that on the whole the results of the Conference were satisfactory. It is understood that Mr. Vishwanath Das, Chief Minister of Orissa, has invited Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, the Organising Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, to Orissa for opening a Government depot for popularising and encouraging village industries about the middle of November.

CHANGING WHOLE OUTLOOK.
Dr. Syed Mahmud, Educational Minister in the Behar Government, said that some of the proposals at the Conference would change the whole outlook of education in this country.

Dr. Syed Mahmud left for Bijnor where he will address a meeting on Tuesday in connection with the bye-election campaign of Mr. Hafiz Mahmud Ibrahim.

Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, Madras leaves for Madras this evening.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA.
Dr. Jivraj Mehta arrived here

this morning and he will interview Mahatma Gandhi in connection with "the Medical Ministers Conference" at Madras, convened by the Hon. T. S. S. Rajan. Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Shankarrao Deo and others will leave to-morrow for Calcutta.—A. P.

A Plea For Conscription Of Teachers

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 23. The Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, C. P. accompanied by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, visited the National Tannery and inspected the Handicrafts Demonstration.

The Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud of Bihar favoured a "conscription of teachers." Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla explained the Vidyamandir scheme proposals abolishing the High School Entrance Examination, curtailing a year in the Matriculation Course and utilising the year for a course of compulsory rural service.

The Conference Delegates will leave Wardha to-night or to-morrow.—A. P.

A Talk On Agrarian Problems

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 23. The Hon. Mr. P. B. Gole, Revenue Minister, Central Provinces, will discuss agrarian problems with Congress Workers and Agriculturists in the afternoon.—A. P.

SYMBOL OF NATIONAL HEROISM

Gopal Reddy Hoists Tricolour At Zemindar's Colony

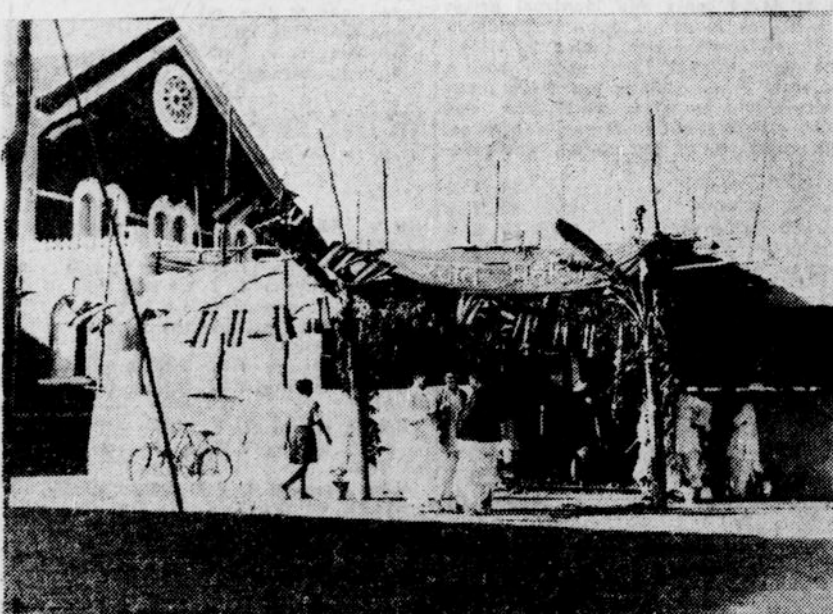
KARAIKUDI, (By Mail.) The Hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, Minister for Local Administration during his tour in Chettinad unveiled a portrait of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Vivekananda Association Karaikudi.

Hoisting the national flag at Devacotta Zamindar's Colony, Mr. Gopala Reddy said the Flag was a symbol of national heroism in their struggle for Independence. Under the flag they had fought a valiant and brave battle which went to the credit of everyone in the country. The period of 1930 and 1932 was the most glorious in Indian history.—A. P.

states that the 17th annual general conference which was announced to be held on the 24th instant at Bulsar, has been postponed to a date to be fixed later.—United Press.

Railway Employees' Conference Postponed

BULSAR, October 22. The Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union



A view of Navharat Vidyalaya compound at Wardha with Educational Conference Pandit.

GOODS TARIFF SIMPLIFIED

Sir Maurice On Railway Conference's Work

SIMLA, Oct. 23. The thirty-seventh session of the Indian Railway Conference Association concluded to-day. Mr. Harvey, Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, was elected President of the Association for 1938-39.

Sir Maurice Brayshaw, President, in his concluding remarks, expressed his appreciation at the expeditious disposal of business at the Conference and the thoroughness and efficiency with which the various sub-committees performed the preparatory work entrusted them.

After enumerating the various results of the Conference, Sir Maurice observed that the most important subject dealt with by the Conference during the session was a simplification of goods tariff and connected rating problems. It had been resolved unanimously to undertake an examination with the object of adopting station rate registers by all Railways and of abolishing the published goods tariffs and to issue a revised general classification of goods on the lines of that published in Great Britain.

The proposal involved, he said, a revolution of our present procedure and if investigation showed it to be practicable, it was expected to result in a substantial improvement of the rating procedure.—A. P.

BOHRA PHILANTHROPIST PASSES AWAY.

JAMNAGAR, Oct. 22. Vora, Mahamadali Amli Modi a leading contractor of Jamnagar expired of heart disease yesterday, leaving behind a big family of forty. Among many philanthropic deeds might be mentioned the erection of a Musafarkhana on the river side. He spent a large sum of money in relieving the water scarcity prevailing here. Merchant Associations and Bohras in general stopped work in his honour.

BIJNOR BY-ELECTION

Brisk Canvassing And Addressing Of Meetings

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23. "Every kind of intimidation and trickery is being employed by the Congress in this election. We cannot get petrol and gaslights. We are hampered in our public meetings." This allegation is made by Maulana Shaikat Ali against the Congress in a press statement.

This is however vehemently denied in responsible Congress circles, and is characterised as a sign of despair.

BRISK CANVASSING
Two thousand election workers are combing the length and breadth of the Bijnor Muslim constituency, canvassing in support of rival candidates. There are 42 polling stations and 9,000 voters in the constituency.

On an average a dozen meetings are held in the constituency every day. Last night Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Wazir Hasan and Maulana Husain Ahmed addressed a gathering of 8,000 people at Bijnor, while two thousand persons attended a League meeting at the same time addressed by Maulana Shaikat Ali, Maulana Zakirali, and Mr. Jamaluddin.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after hoisting the Congress flag on the District Board this morning, left for Chandpur by car, and after a tour of some other places, left for Allahabad in the evening.—A. P.

SUIT TO CANCEL DR. GHIA'S ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent) SURAT, Oct. 23. Gulam Rasul Shaikh, Vice-Chairman, Surat Municipal School Board, filed a civil suit praying to cancel the election of Dr. Ghia, M. L. A., as chairman, Surat School Board and to declare illegal the proceeding of the 18th October. Applicant also prayed for injunction.

'Mischievous Propaganda'

C. P. Congress Party Secretary Contradicts Anglo-Indian Press Report

(From Our Correspondent.) NAGPUR, Oct. 22. Mr. V. M. Jakatdar, Secretary, C. P. and Berar Congress Party in the course of a statement says: Regarding the reports published in "Times of India" of the 14th and 15th instant about serious differences between Hindi and Marathi sections and the Premier and Minister for Local Self-Government with reference to certain reports published in the Press alleging that serious differences of opinion have arisen between Hindi and Marathi sections of the Congress Party and between Dr. N. B. Khare, Prime Minister and the Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government over the Nagpur Municipal Committee's elections, enquiries made from the Ministers reveal that the report is entirely unfounded.

There is no quarrel whatever between anybody in the Cabinet of Ministers or in the party.

Such reports are purposely spread by those who are bent upon carrying on mischievous propaganda in some form or other against the present Ministry.

With regard to question of the Nagpur Municipal elections, everything was done with the approval of the Minister for Local Self-Government.

The practice of spending some time in winter at Jubbulpore is a long established one and is simply continued by the present ministry.

FIVE STUDENTS DISCHARGED

Alleged To Be Members Of Revolutionary Party

MONTGOMERY, (By Mail.) On the night of King George VI's Coronation, certain school-boys of Montgomery removed a Union Jack from the newly-built Municipal water reservoir. Next morning, it is alleged, one of the boys pasted handbills on the city walls announcing themselves as members of a revolutionary party. After protracted investigation, the local police challaned seven boys under Sections 379 and 120 I. P. C.

Lala Nandlal Manchanda, additional District Magistrate, in whose court the case was being tried, discharged five of the accused and framed charges under Section 379 I. P. C. against the rest.—United Press.

Mr. Nurie's Tour Cancelled

POONA, Oct. 23. The Hon. Mr. Nurie has cancelled his tour programme owing to indisposition.—A. P.

LUCKNOW.—The U. P. Legislative Council passed this afternoon the temporary postponement of the Execution of Decrees Bill, 1937.—United Press.

Nariman "Hopes For Fairer Treatment"

Explains Statement On Assembly Leadership Controversy

BANGALORE, October 23. "We often hear of individuals committing physical suicides in a state of temporary insanity; that betrays a desperate and unbalanced state of mind. When all chances of redress are lost, he takes that step as a last resort, hoping thereby to end the tension for ever. This is a case of political suicide in a similar mental frame of desperate depression," said Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement to the Press on the subject of his recent statement, released by Mahatma Gandhi, regarding the controversy between him and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"POLITICAL DEATH-WARRANT." He was blamed, Mr. Nariman continued, for disrupting public life in Bombay, for causing disastrous splits in the Congress, for blocking up all national and patriotic activities by not ending the controversy and above all it was alleged that Mahatma Gandhi's health was affected and would not be completely restored till this episode had the purport of a death warrant, with some slight verbal changes as it was drafted and despatched through a special messenger from Wardha, regardless of personal consequences.

DIFFICULTY OF SITUATION
He might have been negligent, careless and even hasty, with regard to the 1934 Assembly Election incident; but he pleaded, those colleagues who had worked with him at the time would realise and appreciate the difficulty of the situation. This episode happened in the first week of October 1934, and a fortnight after it was to be held the most historic and important session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay. He had taken a great responsibility by inviting it to the City. The huge Congress Pandit, "Gaffar Nagar", the Exhibition and many other items had to be completed in an incredibly short time and unfortunate internal dissensions had added to the difficulties.

As the Chairman of the Reception Committee he was in charge of the whole organisation, and his entire attention, time and energy were naturally concentrated on that one great and responsible task they had undertaken. Under such circumstances he had to leave all other work, including the election work, to others, and did not pay as much personal attention and care as its importance deserved. Having undertaken that election work on behalf of Congress, it was considered as a breach of faith to have neglected it and hence he bowed to that verdict.

HOPING FOR BEST IN FUTURE.
For the rest, said Mr. Nariman, he surrendered to his cruel fate without a murmur, hoping and expecting that in future at least, he would get a fairer treatment and a squarer deal. As regards his future plans, he said that though regular attempts were being made to turn him out of the organisation, which he had

served so faithfully and devotedly for years, and had sacrificed his all in that service, still he would adhere to that organisation till the last and continue his sincere efforts from a humbler position.—A. P.

MYSORE SUBJECTS' MODERATE DEMANDS

They Must Be Given Responsible Govt., Says Nariman
BANGALORE, Oct. 21. "I understand that your demands for responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore are very moderate when compared with the demand of complete Independence in British India. The striking feature I noticed when I presided over the Local Boards' Conference at Mysore was the first resolution expressing your loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. I warn the Government and the authorities that if they want to retain that loyalty and devotion they have to concede your moderate demands.

Thus said Mr. K. F. Nariman, last night addressing an open air meeting held under the auspices of the Mysore State Congress Board. Mr. Nariman criticised the Mysore Legislative bodies which, according to him, were devoid of powers. He did not really understand why the Government of Mysore was spending large sums of money on electric lighting, parks, circles and palaces when the ordinary ryot was hard put to get one square meal a day. That position was indeed intolerable. Concluding Mr. Nariman deprecated the tendency on the part of Congress leaders accepting the invitation of the Government of Mysore and giving certificates to the Mysore Durbar.—A. P.

Dhanpal Breaks Fast

JHANSI, Oct. 23. It is understood that Dhanpal, who is undergoing a term of imprisonment for seven years, for attempting to murder one of the Assessors in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, in the Agra Central Jail, has broken his hunger strike after 23 days, due to the intervention of Mr. Pailwal, M.L.A. (Central). His demands are understood to include giving B Class to all Political Prisoners, centralization of Political Prisoners and giving all ordinary facilities to them.—A. P.

Sind Students' Conference

KARACHI, Oct. 22. Mr. S. Satyavurthi, M. L. A., has agreed to preside over the All-Sind Students' Conference which is coming off during the Diwali holidays, along with the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition. He is arriving in Karachi on November 14.—United Press.

Jubbulpore, Oct. 23.—The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, paid a flying visit to Jubbulpore to-day and after seeing H. E. the Governor moved to Nagpur shortly.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

